

John Dick 315 Strand

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ONE PENNY



THE ROYAL NUPTIALS—RECEPTION AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE. (See page 390.)

Notes of the Week.

THE death of Sir Tatton Sykes occurred on Saturday morning at Sedmere Castle, near Malton. Sir Tatton had reached the ripe age of ninety-one, and though for some months he had been in failing health, he had not been confined to bed until very recently, when he suffered from bronchitis, from the effects of which he never fully rallied. For some days he was insensible; indeed, his medical attendants could scarcely tell whether he was alive or not. As a perfect example of the "old English gentleman" Sir Tatton was known and esteemed throughout the country. Sir Tatton was born in 1772, and married in 1822 the second daughter of Sir William Foulis, and in the following year succeeded to the title and estates on the death of his brother, Sir Mark Sykes. Sir Tatton was the fourth baronet, and is succeeded by his eldest son, Tatton (now in Egypt), born in 1826. The deceased baronet from childhood took the greatest delight in the rearing of sheep and horses, and to the last enjoyed the highest celebrity for his flock and stud. His breeding stud was believed to be the largest in England, numbering upwards of 200 horses and mares of all ages. As an owner of race horses he dates back to 1803, when he won with *Telemachus* at Middleham; and up to the age of sixty he continued to keep horses in training for the sole pleasure of riding them himself, Malton being his favourite place for displaying his well-known colours—orange and purple. His last time of riding a winner, his own property, was for the Welham Cup, on Langton wold, in 1822, on "All Heart and no Peel," a name most applicable to the owner as well as the horse. His feats on horseback were almost fabulous; he invariably rode from Sedmere to London, and back, whenever he had occasion to visit the metropolis, his rule being to ride to London and return as far as Barnet the same night. It is related of him that when a young man he started off to ride a race for a friend, and started home again immediately after weighing, the distance being very nearly 400 miles. Sir Tatton was never so proud in his life as when he led Sir Tatton Sykes, with Bill Scott on his back, back to the ring after the St Leger victory of 1846; this scene was the subject of Herrling's picture, painted for the *Messrs Baily*. It was not an unusual thing when there was no hunting or other engagements to call him away, find Sir Tatton relieving a labourer at a stone heap or slashing a fence, while the labourer was sent to the castle to enjoy a flag of ale. As a landlord, a master, and a friend, Sir Tatton was much beloved, and to him may justly be applied those words of commendation, "He never lost a friend nor made an enemy."

FIRE AT ALDERSHOTT.—On Saturday night, a fire broke out in the South Camp, Aldershot, in the "R" schoolroom. The alarm was given about ten minutes to nine o'clock, and in a few minutes three engines and the Camp Fire-brigade, under the command of Mr. Superintendent Burke, were in attendance together with a large body of troops. The stables of the Military Train, immediately opposite the blazing building, were in great danger of being ignited, and the horses were turned out. The efforts of the firemen were directed towards ensuring the safety of the stables and the surrounding huts, which they were successful in accomplishing. The principal contents of the schoolroom were consumed, and only a few of the desks, forms, &c., saved. The fire is supposed to have originated in the private apartments of the schoolmaster, who has lost the whole of his personal property. His mother was the only person in the building when the fire broke out, and was with difficulty saved.

On Saturday morning the funeral of Elinoir, Lady Westbury, wife of the Lord Chancellor, took place at the Great Northern London Cemetery, Southgate. The coffin containing the remains of the deceased lady was deposited in a brick vault prepared by the company. The funeral was of a private character. The hearse was drawn by four horses, and there were three mourning coaches, each also drawn by four horses, the private carriage of the Lord Chancellor, and those of his family.

On Saturday afternoon Mr. Bedford held an inquest at St. George's Hospital on the body of Eliza Wright, aged seven years. James Neal, of No. 1, Ashton-buildings, Battersea, said that on the previous Wednesday the deceased ran up to his room with her clothes all on fire, crying out, "Oh, put it out; put it out!" The witness extinguished the flames as speedily as possible, and she then said that she was breaking a piece of coal at the fire when her dress ignited. It also appeared that the deceased had, during her mother's absence, put on a corset, which was the cause of the accident. The deceased was taken to the hospital, where she expired on the following day. Mr. William Hope, the house surgeon, said he saw the deceased when she was admitted. She was severely burnt on the neck, face, breast, and lower part of the body, as also on the left leg and foot. She was suffering great pain. She never rallied, but died on the 18th inst. from collapse, produced by the burns and the shock. The jury returned the following verdict:—"Accidental death caused by wearing corset."

A LETTER in a Dublin paper says:—"For the last few days the most painful rumours have been afloat, involving the honour of a family of high respectability in Galway. For self-evident reasons, I for the present withhold the names of the parties; but as to the facts there is no second opinion. The report is prevalent, and believed to be true, that a Roman Catholic priest, officiating in a chapel in Galway, and high in the confidence of his bishop, with whom he was on terms of close intimacy, has eloped with the wife of a professional man, who leaves a young family of eight children and an affectionate husband. The lady was of very attractive appearance and manners, and was very constant in her attendance at the confessional where this priest officiated. Her much-to-be-pitied husband has started in pursuit of the fugitives. What adds to the excitement is the fact that this priest was confessor to one of the Galway nunneries where there are a large number of nuns and young novices; the friends of those ladies are, of course, in a very painful state of mind. The priest in question was noted for his violent opposition to the Scripture-readers and other missionary agents."

On Saturday, information was received by Mr. Waller, coroner's officer, of the supposed suicide in the Regent's Canal of a man named Michael Lane, aged fifty, while labouring under severe pain from a broken arm. Deceased met with an accident a short time since and his arm being broken he suffered excruciating agony, and declared that he could not survive the torture. On Saturday his body was found near the Queen's-road-bridge of the Regent's Canal, Dalston. There was a dreadful wound across the forehead, occasioned, it is believed, by his striking against the abutment of the bridge when he was leaping into the water.

PERSONS requiring IMMEDIATE CASH ADVANCES, repayable by easy instalments, should examine the prospectus of the LONDON AND PROVINCIAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, 297, Goswell-road, London, which can be had gratis, or will be forwarded on receipt of a stamped envelope.—[Advt.]

NO HOME COMPLETE WITHOUT A WILCOX AND GIBBS SEWING MACHINE.—Simple, compact, efficient, durable and noiseless. Warranted to fulfil all the requirements of a perfect family machine. Prospectus free on application at No. 1, Ludgate-hill. [Advt.]

Foreign News.

FRANCE.

The *Debats* of Monday, explaining the circumstances of Langiewicz's escape, says that that general felt keenly even before the fatal day at Bask that his little army could not carry on regular war and fight in battle array against the Russian masses. He found it also every day more and more difficult to get provisions for his men while they composed but one corps in the palatinates of Cracow and Sandomir, which were exhausted from two months' ravages. This is why he resolved to scatter his force over several points, and to go himself with his officers into another palatinate, where troops quite fresh were expected. "If we are well informed," says the *Debats*, "he counted upon reaching this palatinate, the name of which the reader will not be surprised if we decline to mention, by crossing the Austrian territory in secret. Unfortunately, this plan failed through the zeal of the Austrian agent who committed the gratuitous fault of recognising him. Langiewicz having, however, been recognised, the only course left open to the Cabinet of Vienna, which is at peace with Russia, was to detain him. We doubt if the agent who made this important capture will be warmly congratulated by M. de Rechberg; but he will probably obtain congratulations more easily than promotion to the superior ranks of his profession. M. de Rechberg has never admired more sincerely than now the aptness of the famous saying of M. de Talleyrand, 'Above all, no zeal!'"

AMERICA.

The *New York Times* approves the action of the Chamber of Commerce concerning the Alabama, and says:—"It is certain war will come sooner or later unless these wrongs are stopped by England." The *New York Times* thinks that before many years some bold party leader will utter the watchword of "Indemnity from England, or war."

A Nashville letter of March 6 says:—"There was fighting all day yesterday between the rebel General Van Dorn's command and a Union force of three regiments of infantry, about 500 cavalry, and one battery at Springfield, thirteen miles south of Franklin. Colonel Coburn's three regiments were cut to pieces or captured by the rebel forces. They fought desperately, but the ammunition became exhausted, and the Unionists, overpowered by superior numbers, were either killed or captured. The cavalry and artillery got off safely. No reinforcements from General Gilbert at Franklin reached the scene of action. There were seven regiments of Unionists at that place. Van Dorn is reported to have 18,000 men under his command. Further details of the fight at Franklin yesterday have been received. Five regiments of infantry and one battery of the 18th Ohio, with the 9th Pennsylvania and 2nd Michigan cavalry, all under command of Colonel Coburn of the 33rd Indiana, advanced on Springfield on the 4th inst. Several spirited skirmishes occurred during the day, our troops camping four miles distant. On the 5th a movement was apparent, and during some disorder on our left they suddenly opened on our men with three batteries on different points at the same time. The enemy also appeared on each flank in greatly superior force. The unequal contest was maintained with great determination, with heavy loss on both sides, and resulted unfortunately to our troops; a large party of the 33rd Indiana, 19th Michigan, 22nd Wisconsin, and 85th Indiana, with most of their commissioned officers being captured. Our artillery and cavalry were successfully withdrawn. The 12th Ohio was out, but returned without loss. All is quiet to-day. The rebels have fallen back. Their force was infantry, with heavier artillery than ours. General Gilbert's non-action in failing to reinforce Colonel Coburn is severely censured by the officers and men."

A negro who had committed an outrage upon a young white girl was being taken from the court-room, Detroit, to the gaol under escort of the military, when an attempt to rescue him was made by a gang of rowdies. The crowd was fired upon and one man killed and several wounded. Being foiled in their attempt to get possession of the negro, the mob perpetrated the most horrible outrages upon the coloured people residing in the vicinity of the gaol. Houses were gutted and burned, and the inmates maltreated, and in many instances killed. Ten or fifteen lives have been lost and as many houses burned. All the available military, and a regiment in the interior of the State were sent for.

The *New York correspondent* of a contemporary writes as follows:—

"The mob have broken out in Detroit; the cause was, a negro committed a rape upon a white woman. Over twenty lives have already been lost: the same is likely to happen here. The feeling exists, and the least accident may cause it to break out, in which case there would not be a negro left alive in the city of New York. The negroes will not go to the war and fight. This is exemplified in the case of a powerful six-foot negro, who was told, 'You darkeys are the cause of this war. You are the bone of contention. Why don't you go and fight?' 'I have.' 'Did you ever see a couple of dogs fight over a bone?' 'I have.' 'Did you ever see the bone fight?' 'No.' 'Well, I am a bone. I don't intend to fight neither.'"

A collision between the military and the citizens at Utah is imminent. The Governor of Utah and his associate justices ordered the military to arrest Brigham Young and Councillors Kimball and Wells. The citizens are armed and determined to resist the arrest of their leaders.

POLAND.

DEFEAT AND FLIGHT OF LANGIEWICZ.

The following are the details, from Cracow, of the battle fought between the Russians and the insurgents, commanded by General Langiewicz:—

"The battle commenced on the 18th inst., near Zagoscie. The cavalry and waggon of the insurgents were dispersed after a desperate fight. Langiewicz and his staff disappeared from the field during the engagement, which continued till dark. The acetymen and chasers, after holding their ground to the last moment under a heavy fire withdrew on the 19th inst. to Wisliza. Langiewicz and his friends crossed the Vistula in a small vessel, and gave themselves up to the Austrian Hussars who conducted them to Larnow. The insurgents are rallying at Wisliza, and are provisionally under the command of Colonel Smehowski."

Another despatch says:—"Langiewicz and his female aide-de-camp, Mademoiselle Postowasko, were conveyed from Tarnow to the fortress of Cracow. Insurgents are constantly crossing the Austrian frontier. Two thousand Russians, under Czengery, are posted, with six guns, near Opotowice. The insurgents are being pursued into the forests of the north-west."

A proclamation, dated the 21st inst., of the former Central Revolutionary Committee of Warsaw has been published, announcing that the committee resumes its functions on account of Langiewicz having been taken prisoner. The proclamation concludes by making an appeal to the people to take up arms against the enemy. It says:—"When our brothers are perishing in such great numbers, the place of every Pole is in the ranks of the national army."

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

In the House of Commons, Lord C. Paget, in reply to a question from Sir J. Pakington, said that in the course of some very important experiments made at Shoeburness on Tuesday last, shells had pierced iron plates five and a half inches in thickness; but he did not consider it advisable that he should enter into a detailed statement of the effects produced by the shells until the target should be taken to pieces and closely examined. He had to add that the Admiralty had not, in consequence of those experiments, thought it necessary or expedient to change their opinion in reference to the question of "wood versus iron" in the construction of armoured vessels. On the motion for the house resolving itself into a committee of supply, Mr. Baxter brought the following resolutions under the notice of the house:—"1. That in the opinion of this house, in cases where ordinary traffic supports several lines of steamers, the present system of granting subsidies for carrying the trans-oceanic mails ought to be dispensed with." "2. That this house is not prepared to grant a sum of money to the Atlantic Royal Mail Company for conveying the mails between Galway and North America." The hon. gentleman said he thought the time had come when the house ought to take its stand against the practice adopted by successive Governments of granting large sums to steam-packet companies for the conveyance of the mails. He believed there was no necessity for the continuance of such a system, and he had opposed the grant made to the Cunard Company just as much as he was at present prepared to oppose a similar concession in favour of the Galway Company. The Government, he believed, had yielded in that matter to a political pressure; but he hoped the house would read them a lesson which would not easily be forgotten by future Administrations. The hon. gentleman observed in conclusion that, as he found he could only submit to the house a single proposal on a motion for a committee of supply, he should confine his amendment to the second and the more important of his resolutions. Lord Palmerston said that his hon. friend the member for Montrose, in expressing his belief that the Government had resolved on granting that contract because they should thereby obtain the support of the Irish members in that house, had pronounced upon them a double censure. He had in the first place impeached their political morality, and he had impeached in the second place their political sagacity. It must be manifest to every reasonable observer that any such hope of gaining the support of the Irish members would be utterly extravagant. He thought it was easy to understand that the Government might be influenced in forming their decision upon that question by higher and wiser considerations. They saw in Ireland a portion of the United Kingdom which possessed none of those great naval establishments which contributed so much to enrich many districts in England and they perceived at the same time that Ireland was from her position peculiarly fitted for the performance of that postal service. They could not at the same time forget that the resources of a large number of Irishmen of a comparatively poor class had been embarked in that enterprise; and under those circumstances he felt that it would be positive cruelty and injustice to compel the Government, by the adoption of that resolution, to refuse the renewal of that contract. On a division, the resolution was rejected by 109 votes to 46. Mr. Whiteside called attention to the circumstances connected with the assassination of Mr. Bradell in July last in the town of Tipperary, and asked for an explanation of the conduct of the police, and of the course taken by the Government in reference to that transaction. Sir R. Peel said the police had done everything in their power to bring the assassin to justice, but hitherto their efforts had been baffled in consequence of the sympathy shown towards Hayes by the peasantry.

In the sitting of the House of Lords on Monday, Lord Stratheden called attention to the question of acknowledging the Southern Confederacy, and strongly advocated the justice and the expediency of our adopting that policy. Earl Russell said he was sure everybody in this country would be most anxious that her Majesty's Government should interfere, for the purpose of putting an end to the desolating civil war in America if they could do so justly and usefully. But he felt persuaded that at the present moment any such step upon their part would be productive of no advantage and would be attended with very unfortunate results.

In the House of Commons last evening, Lord Palmerston, in reply to a question from Mr. S. Fitzgerald, said that communications had passed between her Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States, in reference to the establishment of a convention between the two countries, for the examination and adjustment of complaints of the violation of neutral rights. Her Majesty's Government had no objection to the principle of such an arrangement. The difficulties, however, in regard to its details had not yet been removed; but he hoped they would not be found of an insuperable character. The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice that he would make his annual financial statement on Thursday, the 16th of April. He wished also to state, that he hoped to be able to move the third reading of the Tobacco Duties Bill at half-past four o'clock to-morrow (this day). On the motion for the house resolving itself into a committee of supply, Mr. Hennessy put a question to the noble lord at the head of the Government as to the nature of the obligations with respect to Poland involved in the Treaty of Vienna. Lord Palmerston stated in reply that he still adhered to the doctrine he had maintained the other evening, that Great Britain had incurred, under the Treaty of Vienna, no absolute obligation to declare war upon Russia for the purpose of enforcing the stipulations of that treaty in reference to the government of Poland. But he readily admitted that it was only fitting that her Majesty's Ministers should address the most earnest representations in their power to the Russian Government, with a view to obtain an amelioration of the condition of the unhappy Polish nation; and he believed that, when the time came for publishing the communications in which they had entered, it would be found that they had not neglected their duty.

DEXTEROUS SHOPLIFTING.—A few days ago a jeweller in the Strand was attending to some lady customers of known position and respectability, when he showed them an exceedingly handsome bracelet, the property of another customer, which was worth 1,000l. It was duly looked at and admired, and then replaced on the counter. A few minutes after a gentlemanly-looking man came in, and addressing the jeweller by name requested a few minutes' conversation with him; on being told he should be attended to in a few minutes, he sauntered up and down the shop for a short time and finally left it. Hardly was he gone when it was discovered that the bracelet was gone too, and neither one nor the other has ever since been heard of. How the man got possession of the bracelet appears little short of a miracle, as he was never seen even to approach the counter on which it was lying, either by the ladies or the proprietor of the shop, who were all in close proximity to it. By some extraordinary, and in its way, admirable sleight of hand, he must have got the booty into his possession and made off with it, leaving the unfortunate tradesman who had been entrusted with the jewel to make it good to its owner in the sum of 1,000l.

OWING to the continued severe illness of Mr. Willie Collins he is unable to take the chair, as announced at the annual dinner of the Theatrical Fund, and his place will be supplied by Mr. Charles Dickens.

Provincial News.

SUSSEX.—NEVER LET GO YOUR REINS—A startling occurrence, says the *Brighton Herald*, occurred at Brighton. The carriage and horses of Mr. Rimbold, 5, Percival-terrace, were standing in front of Clarence-mews, Eastern-road, Kemp-town while the coachman was preparing to mount on the box to drive the carriage round to Percival-terrace for the family to take an airing. He had put on his great-coat, and was buckling the reins, when the horses started off at full gallop, and continued a headlong career through some streets, till arriving at the bottom of Station-place, they dashed madly across the wide carriage road of the Marine-parade, and, bounding over the pathway, came with fearful force against the strong wooden railings which run in face of the sea-wall, here at its greatest height—about seventy feet. The railings, strong as they were, gave way to the shock, and horses and carriage went headlong over the cliff, crushing with fearful violence on the hard ground at the base of the wall. The two animals, for which their owner had recently been offered 300*l.*, were killed on the spot. The carriage was broken into a hundred pieces; nothing, in fact, but the springs remained unbroken. A good deal of wonderment was excited in the large number of persons attracted to the spot by the fact that in the direct course of the runaway horses (on their arriving at the footpath along the sea-wall) were an iron water-post and one of the wooden seats placed near the kerbstone for the convenience of pedestrians. Between these two apparent obstacles to a vehicle coming direct from Eaton-place towards the sea-wall is a space of about six-and-a-half feet; and it was between this narrow space that the horses, with astonishing truth of instinct, whirled the carriage, without bringing it into collision with either pillar or seat, before dashing against the railings.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—SHOCKING DEATH OF AN OLD WOMAN—An inquest was held at Olpiston, Not's, before Mr. Coroner Swann, upon the body of a woman, named Ann Clater, aged seventy-one years. The deceased was of somewhat eccentric habits, and passed her time chiefly in the fields gathering "foal foot." She left home on Tuesday week afternoon, and on the following Wednesday she was seen collecting herbs in a field, but nothing further was seen of her until the next Thursday, at noon, when she was found lying in a ditch. There was not more than half a foot of water, at the bottom of which was a quantity of mud, in which her head had stuck fast. Assistance was procured, but she died in about ten minutes afterwards. She had been in the ditch the whole of the night and her cries of help had been heard by many persons, but no one went to her assistance. Verdict—Died from exhaustion, arising from exposure to wet and cold.

THE MAJOR AND HIS LANDLADY.

At the York Assizes was tried a case, *Strickland v Wombwell*, being an action for slander and for an assault.

Mr. Temple, Q.C., and Mr. Maule were counsel for the plaintiff; Mr. Price, Q.C., and Mr. Quince for the defendant. It appeared that the plaintiff is a widow, living in the city of York earning her livelihood by letting lodgings. The defendant is a major in the 12th Lancers. Some time previous to November last the defendant engaged rooms at the plaintiff's house. According to the plaintiff's statement, he engaged only two sitting-rooms, a bedroom, dressing-room, and servants' room. It seems, however, to have been the impression of the defendant that the bargain was that no one but a lady named Taylor was to be allowed to occupy any of the other rooms in the house. In November the defendant and his bride, accompanied by a lady's-maid and two men-servants, came to live in the plaintiff's house and occupied the rooms which have been mentioned. When they had lived there a month some complaint was made by the defendant about the amount of the butcher's and grocer's bills. He complained to the plaintiff particularly of the amount of tea used, which he said was enormous. The plaintiff explained matters by stating that the defendant's servants consumed a very large quantity of tea.

The learned counsel for the plaintiff stated that no doubt the quantity of tea consumed was considerable, but that lady's-maids liked strong tea, that the servants in the house knew they had a liberal master and mistress, and availed themselves of the privilege which was allowed them of helping themselves to whatever they wanted. A little before the 12th of December the plaintiff let some of the other rooms in the house to a gentleman named Cropper, but before she did so she mentioned the matter to Mrs. Wombwell, the defendant's wife. The defendant alleged that Sir Lionel Pilkington had also been allowed to lodge in the house. On the 12th of December the defendant dined with his wife at the Residence in York, and they returned to their rooms at the plaintiff's house together about eleven o'clock at night. Mrs. Wombwell went at once to her room; the defendant remained in the passage and sent for the plaintiff. She was at first unwilling to come to him at that hour of the night, but after a little delay she came. According to the plaintiff's statement, a conversation to the following effect then ensued:—The defendant said, "I hear that you make more by your house than any one else in York. I have paid just double what I should have paid. There are two other lodgers in the house. I shall leave on the 14th. There is no agreement in writing and you have no hold upon me." The plaintiff said she would expect to be paid up to the 31st, and that the defendant paid no more for the lodgings than other people did. The defendant said, "I thought I was to have the whole house." The plaintiff said, "No, major, only the rooms you occupy." The defendant then said, "Do you mean to say that I am telling a lie?" The plaintiff said, "It is not true, and I will say so all night!" The defendant then said, "It is a lie," and used other language of a similar kind. The plaintiff answered, "The falsehood is in your own mouth, major." The defendant then became very excited; he flourished about a stick which he had in his hand, loaded with lead; he struck on the hall table, and threatened to strike the plaintiff. He said he would knock the plaintiff's brains out. She said, "Until you came I never had any but gentlemen here." He said, "Am I not a gentleman?" she said, "Not a very honourable one; you ought to be ashamed, major, to abuse me as you have done; I will tell every one." He said, "Yes, I will tell every one of you; I shall not let your house as you have done; you have stolen my tea and brandy; six pounds of tea in a month! You are nothing but a swindler and a thief." The plaintiff said, "If my son were here, you would not abuse me so." The defendant said, "If your son were here I would shoot him like a dog. You are a drunkard." During this scene two of the plaintiff's servants were standing near, and the plaintiff's daughter was sitting in a room near where she could hear all that was said. The plaintiff's daughter wrote down on a piece of paper at the same time some of the offensive expressions used by the defendant; this paper was produced and read in court. During the altercation Mr. F. Wombwell, the defendant's brother, came down stairs and heard part of what was said.

On the part of the plaintiff the servant and the plaintiff's daughter were called as witnesses, and deposed to the facts above stated.

On cross-examination the plaintiff was asked a number of questions about the terms on which she let her lodgings. It appears

that the butcher's bill from November 1 to December 22 amounted to 11*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* In one month and five days 26*lb.* of loaf sugar were consumed, and 17*lb.* of crystal sugar were used in one month. In the rooms occupied by the defendant and his wife gas was used and charged for, but, notwithstanding, 7*lb.* of dip candles and 5*lb.* of sperm candles were used in little more than a month. 17*s.* 6*d.* a week was charged for the fires in the house; 7*lb.* of tea were used in little more than a month. The plaintiff stated that nothing was ordered without the knowledge of Mrs. Wombwell, and that Mrs. Wombwell's servants had control of everything, and that she was not Mrs. Wombwell's housekeeper. On one occasion, after the altercation between plaintiff and defendant, Mrs. Wombwell wanted a mutton chop for luncheon, and the plaintiff sent the servant up to her with a loin of mutton and a pair of scales to ask her to weigh the chops herself.

On the part of the defendant, it was stated that he had been very greatly provoked by the conduct of the plaintiff; that when he was called a liar he became very excited, and although he had used somewhat coarse language to the plaintiff he had never called her a thief or a swindler, or used any expressions that were actionable.

Major Wombwell was called as a witness. He said that on the night in question he spoke to the plaintiff about the lodgings. He wanted to know what was to pay for his rooms. He was annoyed at two other lodgers being in the house when he understood that no one but Mrs. Taylor was to be allowed to occupy the other rooms. The plaintiff told him that he had taken only the rooms he occupied. The plaintiff contradicted him and he contradicted her. She said, "It is a great falsehood." He said, "I will not be called a liar by a bitch like that." He could recollect nothing more. He did not recollect saying that he would leave on the 14th. When plaintiff said that she would fetch her son, defendant said "I don't care—a whether you do or not." Defendant could not recollect whether he had said that he would shoot her son; but he did not recollect that he ever called her a liar or a swindler. He never said she had stolen tea or brandy. He never said that he had a mind to knock her brains out. The stick he had with him was a stick he always carried. He had a habit of twisting the stick about. He was just about to go to the club. He had not taken his hat off. The stick in his hand was a walking-stick.

Mr. Frank Wombwell was called as a witness. He heard part of the conversation between the plaintiff and defendant on the night in question, but heard no actionable expressions used.

Mrs. Wombwell was called and stated that her impression was that the plaintiff agreed to take no other lodger into the house while she and her husband were there.

The learned judge in summing up the case told the jury that there were two questions for them to try. It was a most unfortunate thing that the case had been brought into the court, but they must deal with it upon the evidence. In order to constitute an assault it was not necessary that there should be a battery. If they were of opinion that the defendant menaced the plaintiff with his stick when he was within reach of her, they must find a verdict for the plaintiff on the count of an assault. In order to entitle the plaintiff to a verdict on the count for slander, it was necessary that they should come to the opinion that words were spoken imputing felony to her. If the defendant said of the plaintiff that she was a thief, meaning to use the words merely as a term of reproach, that would not be sufficient. They must come to the opinion that the defendant had used expressions intending to signify that the plaintiff had actually been guilty of an indictable offence before they could return a verdict for the plaintiff.

Verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, 50*l.*

GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF DOGS.

EXHIBITIONS of prize dogs, like exhibitions of prize cattle, appear to be fast asserting their places amongst our popular institutions. Commencing in the provinces where dog fighting, badger baiting, cock fighting, and other kindred sports, though prohibited by statute, continue to flourish, they have of late obtained not only a footing but open and avowed patronage in London. The dog show last year at the Islington Agricultural Hall was a great success—and "The First Annual Grand National Exhibition of Sporting and Other Dogs," which opened on Monday, in the Ashburnham Hall, adjoining Cremorne, was certainly not less so. The specimens congregated in the hall comprised about 1,200, ranged under sixty-three classes; there being in two of the classes mentioned in the catalogue, "twenty couples of foxhounds," and "Russian retrievers (bitches)" no entries. Amongst these 1,200 were certainly some of the finest and most formidable, and, regarding the question in the ladies' point of view, some of the prettiest and most attractive of dogs. The first thing that struck the observer who is not initiated in the mysteries of "the fancy" on passing along the broad, roomy, well-ventilated avenues, on either side of which the several classes are tethered, was the extraordinary high prices marked as the selling value of certain animals. For instance, in the class of fox terriers, 1,000*l.* seemed to be the price of the principal favourites. Bloodhounds range from 15*l.* to 500*l.* Deerhounds, amongst which there were indeed one or two of the most beautiful dogs we have met with, were marked at as much as 1,000*l.* each. Pointers, in one or two instances figured at the same aristocratic sum. Setters stood at as much as 500 guineas; retrievers at 1,000*l.*; one Newfoundland, a magnificent animal no doubt, at 1,500*l.*; Mount St. Bernards, at 1,000*l.*; bull terriers, at 1,000*l.* In the classes of bloodhounds, Skye, Dandie Dinmonts, blue, and other Scotch terriers, Bluebelts and King Charles's spaniels, Italian greyhounds, French poodles, pugs, black-and-tan terriers, some of these were of infinitesimal proportions, one of which, pointed out as equal to the best notion of whole armies of rats, being only 2*lb.* in weight.

SEDUCTION, AND ALLEGED MANSLAUGHTER OF THE SEDUCER—On Saturday afternoon, Mr. John Humphreys, the Middlesex coroner, held an inquiry at the London Hospital respecting the death of Thomas Carl, aged thirty, who was alleged to have died from injuries inflicted on him by the brother of a young woman whom he had seduced. Margaret Carl, sister of the deceased, said that she was assistant at a confectioner's. Her brother lived at 5 Robert's-place, Commercial-road, and on her going there on Saturday fortnight she found him in an exhausted condition. He was covered with blood, and said that a man named John Farrell had brought three men and set upon him. He was so badly injured that he had to be removed to the hospital. He became violent and like a lunatic, apparently from injuries to the head. Ellen Farrell, a young woman, said that deceased had seduced her, and she had a child by him. He deserted her, and would do nothing for her. She believed that her brother and deceased had a great ill-feeling to each other. It was entirely on account of these circumstances. Deceased often gave way to habits of intemperance and was constantly drunk. Mr. W. Powell, house-surgeon, said deceased was brought into the hospital in a very violent condition and raving. There were marks of violence on the head. A post-mortem examination showed that there was inflammation of the brain, but he believed it had been set up by drink rather than by the injuries he had received. The coroner said that there was no doubt deceased's death had been accelerated, but not caused, by the injuries inflicted on him. Verdict, "Death from intemperance."

General News.

SIR GEORGE GREY has appointed Mr. William Partridge, a member of the Oxford Circuit, and stipendiary magistrate at Wolverhampton, to succeed Mr. Selfe at the Thames Police-court. Mr. Partridge was called to the bar of the Middle Temple in November, 1848, and was for several years a local practitioner in Monmouthshire, and succeeded Mr. Leigh at Wolverhampton, when the last-named gentleman was appointed a magistrate of the Worship-street Police-court. Mr. Partridge is the fourth gentleman in succession from the Oxford Circuit who has been appointed magistrate of the Thames Police-court—namely, Mr. Yardley, Mr. Selfe, Mr. Woolrych, and Mr. Partridge. Mr. Selfe will be transferred to the Westminster Police-court, in the place of Mr. Parker, who has retired.

WE are authorised to announce that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has given permission for the exhibition of the bridal presents of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales at the South Kensington Museum. This exhibition will take place as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made for the purpose.

ALL children born throughout the French empire on the 16th of March, 1856, birthday of the Prince Imperial, were formally adopted as godchildren by his Majesty and Empress Eugénie. It appears that the births numbered on that day no less than 3,759, or taking twins into account, 3,785. Deaths have since reduced the figure to 3,165, and by loss of parents, there are now 200 of them orphans, whose education has been aided by imperial bounty. It would seem that the charge on their Majesties' privy purse has been up to this period an aggregate sum of 500,000 francs (20,000*l.*).

LETTERS from Brussels state that Dr. Lanbenbeck, of Berlin, who had been again sent for to attend King Leopold, has found his Majesty in a more unfavourable state than during his previous visits. The King suffers particularly from fever and want of sleep.

It is reported in professional circles (says the *Army and Navy Gazette*) that Sir Francis Baring has been offered, and refused, a peerage. It is also confidently stated that the return of the right hon. baronet for Portsmouth will, at the next election, be contested, owing to his not having interested himself in procuring for naval and dockyard officers a more equitable system of promotion than at present exists.

SIR HENRY MADON BROMLY, K.C.B., some time accountant-general of the navy, has been appointed Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital.

LORD SUDELEY has been appointed Lord-Lieutenant for the county of Montgomery.—*Observer*

MR. ISAAC SPOONER, of the Midland Circuit, who has frequently sat as Deputy Recorder of Birmingham, has been appointed stipendiary magistrate at Wolverhampton, in the room of Mr. Partridge, who has been appointed a metropolitan police magistrate. We read in the *Cas of Cracow*:—"All the chiefs of the insurrection who have fallen into the hands of the Russians have been shot. Thus, at R. dam, M. J. J. J. was shot without trial; at Stoczek, M. M. Olszewski and Moritz; and at Lublin, M. Czerwinski Bogdanowicz, one of the most intrepid leaders of the national movement. When the latter was brought to the place at which he was to be executed, the military governor of Lublin said to him, 'You are very young. See for pardon.' 'Yes, general,' he replied, 'I am young, but the cause I defended is very old.' 'You have your mother?' 'My mother would blush if I begged the Russians to pardon me. But I pray you do not trifle with me at such a moment. You were to shoot me at six o'clock, and it is already ten minutes past six.' Some moments afterwards the noble young man was no more."

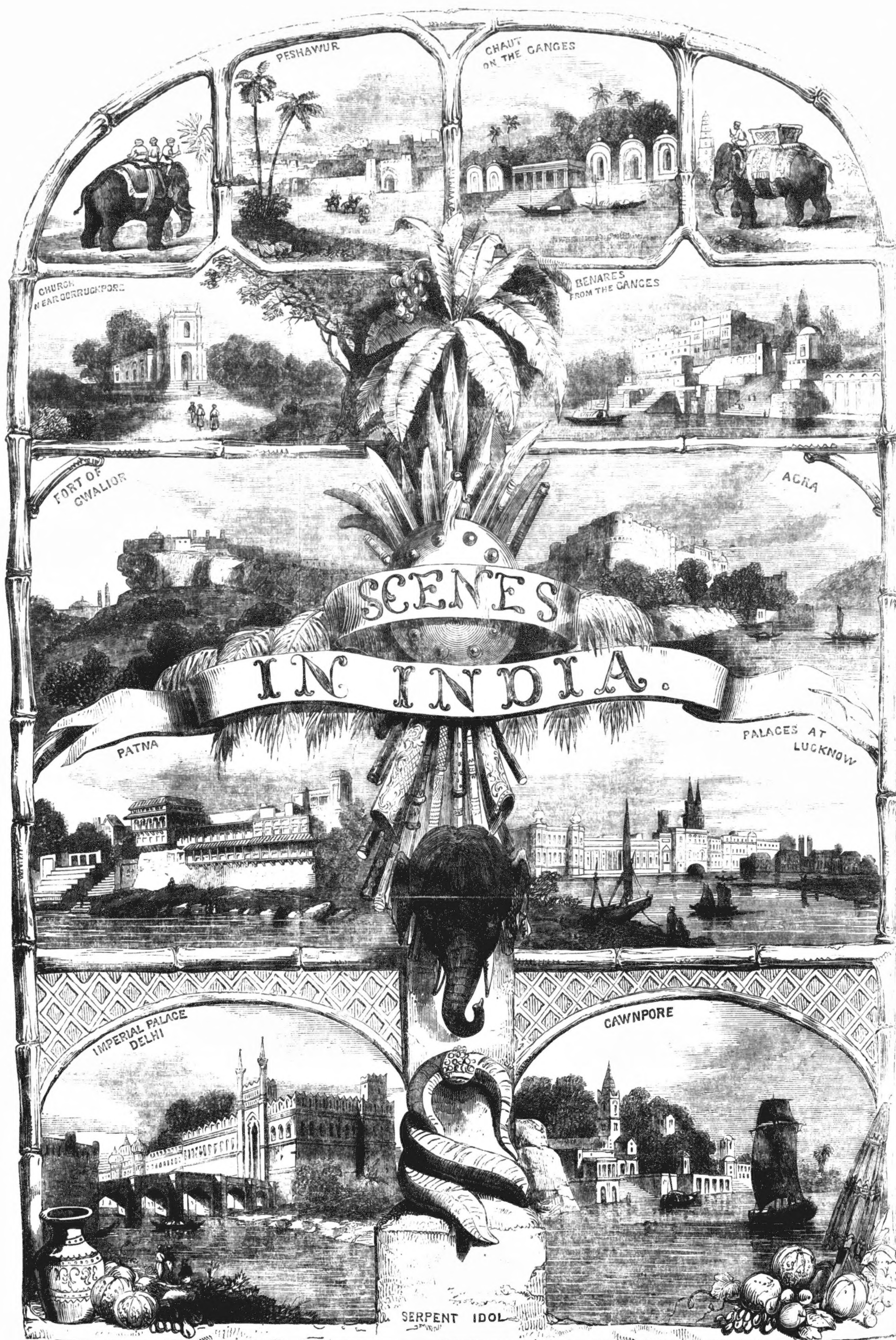
A REVIEW IN ST. PETERSBURGH.

THE engraving in page 396 shows the great cathedral of St. Isaac, at St. Petersburg; and in the principal square of the city is seen a muster of picked Russian troops in military array, previous to marching against the Polish insurrectionists.

ON the promotion of Captain Seymour, C.B., to his flag, for which he is next turn, it is arranged that the command of the royal yacht *Victoria and Albert* is to be conferred on Captain his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, now commanding the *Magicienne* in the Mediterranean.—*United Service Gazette*.

LOST IN THE CATACOMBS.—Many imaginary stories have been published describing the sufferings of persons lost in the catacombs under Paris, but a real case of the kind has occurred during the present week. Three mornings back a man named Dumoulier, employed by the Orleans Railway Company to drive one of their omnibuses, was going along the Boulevard de l'Hôpital, on his way to the terminus, when he saw a shining object at some distance before him. On approaching he found that it was a knife-blade thrust between the bars of one of the gratings made to admit light to the catacombs, which undermine all that part of Paris. To his amazement, he perceived that the knife was in a man's hand, and heard a faint voice imploring assistance. He hastened to the nearest house, and soon returned with two men, who brought iron bars, with which they wrenched up the grating, and then drew up the unfortunate prisoner. The poor fellow was scarcely able to speak, but he made his deliverers understand that he had a companion below. Ropes were procured and lowered into the hole, and in a few minutes they drew up another man, still more exhausted than the first. When the men had somewhat recovered, they stated that on the previous day they had entered the catacombs in the Rue du Chateau-de-Bentiers, near the Barrière des Deux-Moulins, for the purpose of repairing the walls. While at work their lamp went out, and they had no means of relighting it. After wandering about all night, they at last, about seven in the morning, saw a glimmer of light, and one of them retained sufficient strength to climb up the narrow shaft till he reached the grating, which he was unable to raise. He therefore thrust the knife between the bars, in the hope of attracting the attention of some passer-by. This expedient proved successful, and both of them were thus rescued from a lingering death.—*Galignani*.

A VALUABLE RECRUIT.—The enrolling officer of Salisbury district Maryland, was very active and thorough in the performance of his duty. One day he went to the house of a countryman, and finding none of the male members of the family at home, made inquiry of an old woman about the number and age of the "males" of the family. After naming several, the old lady stopped. "Is there no one else?" asked the officer. "No," replied the woman, "none except Billy Bray." "Billy Bray! where is he?" "He was at the barn a moment ago," said the old lady. Out went the officer, but could not find the man. Coming back, the worthy officer questioned the old lady as to the age of Billy, and went away, after enrolling his name among those to be drafted. The time of the drafting came; among those on whom the lot fell was Billy Bray. No one knew him. Where did he live? The officer who enrolled him was called on to produce him; and, lo and behold, Billy Bray was a jackass! and stands now on the list of drafted men as forming one of the quota of Maryland.—*Harper's New Monthly Magazine*.



COUNT WALEWSKI.

Of late years one of the most distinguished of the French ambassadors and statesmen is Count Walewski, whose portrait we present to our readers. He was born on the 4th of May, 1810. His mother was a Polish countess; his reputed father the first Emperor Napoleon, a fact which may account for many things in his character, as well as personal appearance. After manifesting in early years the precocity of a clever youth, he came to London at the age of nineteen to take part in some negotiations for the benefit of Poland. After the revolution of July, he was honoured with the friendship of the Duke of Orleans, entered the army, and became captain of the 4th Regiment of Hussars. Soon getting tired of military life, he threw up his commission. He then connected himself with literature, more especially journalistic literature, and was well known in all the Parisian literary circles. Among the brochures which owe their existence to his pen may be mentioned "A Word on the African Question," published in 1837, and "The English Alliance," published in the year following. He was one of the founders and editors of the *Messenger*. He became also at the same time a theatrical writer of some eminence. In the year 1840 Count Walewski entered upon his diplomatic career. M. Thiers became President of the Cabinet on the 1st of March; bought the *Messenger*, and gave its editor an appointment in Egypt. Under the Ministry of M. Guizot, Walewski was entrusted with various important missions. He was attached to the legation of Buenos Ayres, and afterwards distinguished himself in the Revolution of 1848. After the election of the 10th of December, circumstances were in his favour, and he was chosen for still more important offices. In 1849 he was sent as envoy extraordinary to Florence, and from Florence he went in the same capacity to Naples. In 1854 he became the French ambassador at the Court of St. James's. Since then he has taken part in many of the important matters bearing on the relations of France and England. In 1856 he attended the conference held at Paris regarding the war in the East, and was one of those who signed the treaty. He has recently been appointed Minister of State, and in the recent debates on Poland in the French Senate eloquently espoused the cause of that oppressed nation.

FEARFUL AFFRAY ON BOARD SHIP.

ONE of the most shocking occurrences that has occurred in the Thames for many years took place late on Thursday night, or early on Friday morning week, among the crew of the Peruvian corvette *Arica*, quartered on board the hulk *Venus*, which had been lent by the authorities, lying in the river off Blackwall stairs. The affray, which lasted through the greater part of the night, was of the most desperate and sanguinary character, resulting, it is said, in the death of two officers and several of the men.

The *Arica* has been for some time past in the West India Docks fitting out. On her arrival in the river the crew were transferred to the *Venus* hulk. They numbered about 160 men, of whom, it is understood, thirty were soldiers. They were under the command of Captain Gaspar Ecurria. It appears that on Thursday week the soldiers were allowed to go on shore, when a number of them got intoxicated, and upon returning to the hulk at night contrived to smuggle a quantity of liquor on board. A scene of disorder and riot soon ensued, and the soldiers refused to obey the orders of their officers. The latter, finding that all their efforts to enforce discipline were without avail, called out the sailors to secure the most disorderly, and to clear the decks. This apparently roused the soldiers to frenzy, and they resisted with fury. A fearful affray ensued over the whole ship. The sailors were armed with muskets and bayonets, but were, it would seem, without ammunition. The tumult and disorder on the main deck were fearful, the soldiers, maddened with drink, endeavouring to overpower the sailors; but the latter, by the free use of the bayonet, drove them down between decks. Here a kind of hand-to-hand struggle took place, and the soldiers for a length of time managed to prevent the sailors following them. At this juncture Captain Ecurria, who happened to be at his lodging ashore, was sent for, and speedily arrived. The fight still continued, and the sailors were openly defied and kept at bay. The captain, with drawn cutlass, dashed down amongst the mutineers, and the sailors seizing the moment followed. A fearful encounter arose, and the yells and shrieks of the excited and drunken men could be heard at a considerable distance. For a time it was difficult to say which side would prevail, and it was no doubt during this terrible period of the contest that one of the officers, Easign Francisco Vidal, was thrown overboard and perished, and it is feared that others who are reported to be missing met with a similar fate. The glass and framework of the portholes were broken out, and the weaker combatants were seen to scramble over the side of the vessel into the boat alongside. This state of things continued until towards daybreak, when the soldiers were somewhat overpowered, although the uproar was by no means silenced. When order had been to a certain extent restored, and some of the ringleaders secured and placed under a guard, an examination took place of the deck, and it was found that two soldiers were lying dead and several others were seriously, if

not mortally, wounded. In the cabin were found the remains of a young midshipman named Guardia Marina, who had died while the fight was at its height. It appears that he had been ailing, and it is believed that the excitement consequent on the fearful scene around him had brought on his death. The two soldiers who were killed were named Pablo Vasquez, twenty-five years of age, and Simon Garcia, aged twenty-four. Both had received bayonet wounds, and one of them had sustained a fearful blow on the head, apparently from the butt end of a musket. The three wounded soldiers were discovered to be seriously injured with punctured wounds over the head and chest.

In the course of Sunday it was ascertained that another young man, named Manuel Rodriguez, about sixteen years of age, also lost his life. It appears that he went on board the hulk *Venus* to see his brother, who was one of the officers. While the mutiny was at its height, between one and two o'clock on the Friday morning, it is supposed that in endeavouring to escape from the dreadful scene that was being enacted he attempted to pass down the ship's side into one of the boats and fell into the water. He was a young man of great promise, and was respectfully connected. The sixth death took place on Sunday afternoon. One of the three soldiers who were found most desperately wounded on the deck after the fight expired after great suffering. He had sustained a severe punctured wound from a bayonet thrust in the lungs, and other injuries. His name was Francisco Call-gas, and he had been in the service some years. The startling nature of the outbreak attracted a large number of persons from town on Sunday, and numerous boats put off loaded with visitors from the different stairs, and rowed around the gloomy-looking hulk.



COUNT WALEWSKI.

On Monday, Mr. J. Humphreys, coroner, commenced an investigation at the Town Hall, High-street, Poplar, into the circumstances by which Francisco Callejas, Simon Garcia, and Pablo Vasquez, soldiers in the service of the Peruvian Government, lost their lives. The jury, having been sworn in, proceeded to view the bodies of the deceased who were fine, stalwart men. It was remarked that each of the men had an almost tranquil expression of countenance. A gentleman from the office of the Peruvian Ministry attended to watch the proceedings. It appeared that by permission of Easign Vidal (who lost his life) several bottles of spirits were taken on board on the Friday night; that after the usual hour for the men to retire to rest, some of the soldiers were found, with lights, playing cards and quarrelling; that one of the officers remonstrating with them on their breach of regulations, the men seized their arms, and called to others of their body, who joined them, and the scene we have before described took place. Several witnesses were examined, and the inquiry, having been pursued to considerable length, was then adjourned, to give time to the officers to produce such further evidence as they might be able to obtain.

In New York, notwithstanding the agitation naturally resulting from the war, the journals state that the Opera and other theatres were never more crowded within memory than during the present season.

THE EXTRAORDINARY MURDER AT CHATHAM.

THE case of the lad Robert Alexander Buxton, who was convicted at Maidstone of the murder of a little boy for no ostensible cause, appears to create a great deal of public interest, but it would seem that the general impression is that there are no grounds for the defence of insanity that was attempted to be set up at the trial, and no steps have yet been taken by any parties, even by that portion of the community who advocate the abolition of capital punishment altogether, to procure any commutation of the sentence. The miserable culprit still exhibits the same recklessness and hardness of demeanour that have characterised him ever since the commission of the crime. He actually laughed in the face of the learned judge, who was himself deeply affected, when he passed judgment of death upon him; and after he had been taken back to the goal he very coolly asked to be allowed to have an additional allowance of food, and also some beer, which he said he understood was always given to prisoners under sentence of death, from the period of their conviction to the sentence being carried out. He added, that he believed that they were also entitled to have tobacco, and he said if that was the case he should like to have some. The culprit was informed that he was quite wrong in his supposition, and that he would only receive the usual goal allowance, unless the medical officer thought fit to order any addition to it. The prisoner was very angry when this was told him, and he was not pacified until he was informed that his application should be laid before the visiting justices of the prison, who had the power to grant his request if they thought proper to do so. The culprit does not appear to entertain the slightest fear of death, but on the contrary, he

actually seems to exult at the prospect that awaits him; but although this conduct is undoubtedly most extraordinary there does not appear to be any ground for associating it with insanity, but it is rather the proceeding of a bold determined spirit, which the prisoner has from his childhood been considered to be. He stated to Mr. Everest, the superintendent of police, by whom he was taken into custody, that it was of no use talking to him about what he had done and the consequences that would result to him; he said he knew all about it, and had made up his mind, and if the officer came to see him executed he would find him just the same at the last moment, and he might truly say that he should not flinch. He appears to feel a sort of morbid delight in narrating all the circumstances connected with the horrid deed, and details with the greatest minuteness all the revolting details—how he committed the act, and the manner in which he squeezed the poor boy's neck with both his hands, and made the blood gush out of his mouth and nose. While doing this, however, he at the same time says that he had no animosity against this particular boy, but that he was determined to kill some one, as he knew by that means he should certainly lose his own life, and that, happening to meet this poor lad on the day in question, he selected him as his victim. The prisoner, who was born at Chatham, and who has lived there all his life, was of course well known not only to most of the inhabitants but also to the police, and there never seems to have been the slightest idea entertained by any one that his mind was deranged. He was, however, always considered to be a very violent bad-tempered lad, and he has on several occasions committed serious assaults upon persons who have given him offence. He was formerly employed as a sort of waiter or potman at different public-houses, but he seemed latterly not to have been able to obtain any regular employment. He was for a short time in the service of a Mr. Clark, but he detected him in pilfering, and he was taken before the magistrates at Rochester, and summarily convicted, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment. He openly avowed his intention to be revenged upon his master for causing him to be punished, and if he had not fortunately removed from the neighbourhood during the period the prisoner was in confinement there appears to be every ground for supposing that the prisoner would have selected him for his victim; indeed he has repeatedly made use of expressions to that effect, not only to Superintendent Everest but also to other persons. The usual custom, with regard to the carrying out of capital sentences in the county of Kent, is that they shall take place on the third market-day after the conviction, so that in the ordinary course the execution of the prisoner will take place on Thursday, the 9th of April, at twelve o'clock. The prisoner has been visited by his sister and one or two other relations since he has been in confinement, but he never exhibits the least appearance of feeling, and in his letters to his relations the only complaint he appears to make is that he is not allowed to have beer and tobacco while he is in prison.

THE *Paris Presse* says:—"The health of Garibaldi gives great anxiety to all his friends. Our Turin correspondent wrote some time ago that he did not share the general optimism, and to-day he writes to us that not only is the swelling increased, but the swelling is gaining on the leg, which may bring about grave results. Garibaldi has been compelled to decline the visits which he has frequently received at Caprera."

The Court.

The Queen, Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Helena, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold, with the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, attended Divine service on Sunday morning, in the private chapel. The Rev F. C. Cook, chaplain in ordinary to the Queen, preached the sermon.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Prince and Princess Christian of Denmark, and other members of the Danish royal family visited the Zoological Gardens on Saturday. They were conducted over the gardens by Mr. Bartlett, the superintendent, and appeared much interested with the collection of animals.

It is said that the Prince and Princess of Wales are to visit Drummond Castle, Perthshire, the seat of Lord and Lady Willoughby d'Eresby, early in August. Preparations for their visit are already said to be in progress. The Queen and the late Prince Consort, accompanied by the late Sir Robert Peel and the Earl of Aberdeen, spent several days at the Castle in 1842 during their first visit to Scotland.—*Edinburgh Courier*

The Prince and Princess Christian, with the Princess Dagmar, Prince Frederick, and Prince William of Denmark, dined with the Prince and Princess of Wales on Monday evening at Buckingham Palace.

We are authorized to state that after the return of the Prince of Wales from Sandringham, in April, arrangements will be made, of which due notice will be given, for the presentation to his royal highness of addresses from corporations and other public bodies.

Since the marriage of the Prince of Wales the whole of the establishment of his royal highness have gone entirely out of mourning. Up to the time of the wedding, they, in common with the household of her Majesty, wore mourning, but it is now completely abandoned.

THE RECENT COURT SCANDAL.

CONSIDERABLE scandal had been occasioned by a recent incident at Court. The facts are as follows:—The Duke of Wellington presented to the Prince of Wales, as the representative of her Majesty, at the levee, a man named Tillet, who had been convicted of felony some ten years since, and who had obtained a ticket of leave. A variety of rumours are afloat as to how this occurrence came to pass, but we have reason to believe that the following is the true relation of the circumstances:—Some ten years since the person in question committed the mistake of altering a cheque for £6 to £600, for which he was taken before a local magistrate, committed for trial, and subsequently sentenced by Baron Pollock to penal servitude, the sentence being accompanied with remarks anything but complimentary to the delinquent. He underwent a portion of his sentence, and then became one of Sir Joshua Jebb's pet lambs. A little while ago, at one of the most aristocratic of the West-end clubs, the magistrate who had committed this man for trial found him in the hall of the club making inquiries of one of the servants. The magistrate thereupon returned to the sitting-room of the club, and mentioned the circumstance. The late Marquis of Lansdowne, who was then present, considered that it was the duty of the members to make inquiries as to what brought this man to their club; and the porter on being interrogated stated that the man had called to see a nobleman remarkable for his philanthropy. Some short time afterwards that noble lord made his appearance, and was greeted with the somewhat dubious question, "Who is your friend?" His answer was simple and characteristic: "Oh, he is a poor clergyman, out at elbows, who called upon me two or three days ago, and I gave him ten pounds." His astonishment, therefore, when he was told who his friend really was may easily be imagined. The person in question was next heard of in one of the principal firms in the City of London, where he represented a bankrupt's estate. His manner was very pleasing, and his ability such as to strike every one who came in contact with him. He was, however, again identified as the former convict, and the firm closed their transactions with him as soon as possible. On another occasion, at a meeting, at which Lord Brougham was to preside, who should accompany his lordship but this objectionable person. His next appearance in public was at the opening of the International Exhibition, when he took his place on the raised dais amidst the very pink of the aristocracy, and apparently in intimate conversation with royalty. He is last heard of at the levee. No one for a single instant believed that the Master of the Horse and the husband of the Mistress of the Robes to her Majesty, could intentionally have been a party to one of the greatest outrages that could have been offered to the Queen and to the Prince of Wales. The duke was deceived, as other persons have been, by this audacious individual. The person in question was introduced to his grace as one of the principal guarantors to the commissioners for the International Exhibition, and seeing his name down for so large a sum, he rashly jumped to the conclusion that he was a respectable man, and that there could be no possible harm in presenting him at Court. The way in which the delinquent was discovered was curious enough. Every one knows that the first levee this season was a tremendous success: dukes, earls, barons, and bishops fought almost for their lives, in their eagerness to get into the presentation-room; amongst those who pressed thus forward was the identical ticket-of-leave man, and, as Fate would have it, who should he jostle against and nearly upset but Chief Baron Pollock, who had sentenced him to penal servitude. The judge recognized him in an instant, although several years had elapsed, and he wrote to the Lord Chamberlain on the subject. Inquiries were then instituted, and the presentation was immediately cancelled.—*Ministerial Paper*.

A DISCONTENTED MONK—A Trappist monk, named Rault, has just been tried at the Morbihan Court of Assizes for wilfully setting fire to the monastery of Tymadenc, of which he was an inmate, and by which a part of the building was destroyed, the loss being estimated at 100,000 (4,000). Rault was the son of a small farmer, and believing himself called to a monastic life, entered the above-named religious house under the name of Father Arsene. For some years he observed the rules of the order, but from the year 1860 frequent infractions of discipline on his part were remarked. Rault then became tired of a religious life, his disgust for which was increased by the constant surveillance to which he was subjected in consequence of his transgressions, and he formed the design of burning the convent and escaping; and in order to avoid the sarcasms of the world, he determined to have it believed that he had perished in the flames. That project Rault put into execution on the night of the 2nd January last by setting fire to some hay in one of the lofts. The conflagration spread rapidly, and Rault succeeded in entering, by the window, a room in which was a locked trunk containing some lay clothes; this he broke open, and having dressed himself, burnt his monastic dress; and descending into the sacristy escaped unobserved, and spread the report in the villages through which he passed of his having lost his life in the fire. Rault was soon after arrested, and when interrogated, confessed the crime. Extenuating circumstances were admitted, and the accused was sentenced to twenty years' hard labour.

The Greek Government have recalled M. Triconpi, their minister here, and have abolished the Greek legation in London. M. Triconpi goes back to Greece this week.

BOW BELLS.

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF GENERAL LITERATURE.

No. 21, for Wednesday, April 1, 1863.

CONTAINS:—

THE QUEEN'S MUSKETEERS: A Tale of the Days of Charles the Second. Illustrated.
Pictorial Sketches.—Marlborough House, the Residence of the Prince of Wales. Illustrated.
Adventures, National Customs, and Curious Facts—Adventure with Snakes. Faal Adventure with a Polar Bear. Interesting Facts.
Essay.—I Will Think of It.
The Fine Arts.—Prospero and Miranda.
Our Portrait Gallery.—The Princess Dagmar of Denmark.
The Ladies' Page.—The Work-table.
The Toilette, and Ladies' Guide.
London: J. Dicks, 313, Strand, and all Booksellers in the United Kingdom.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK

D.	D.	ANNIVERSARIES.	H. W.		L. B.	
			A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
28	a	Oxford Term ends	7 42	8 19		
29	s	Palm Sunday	9 2	9 44		
30	m	Twilight ends 8h 30m.	10 23	11 3		
31	t	Interest due on India Bonds	11 38			
1	w	All Fools' Day	0 9	0 32		
1	t	Good Friday	0 54	1 13		
1	r	Good Friday	1 32	1 49		

MORNING.

1—Exodus 9; Matthew 26. Exodus 10; Hebrews 5 to verse 11.

EVENING.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

Publishers will much oblige by forwarding to us the titles of forthcoming publications; and any books they may wish noticed should be sent early in the week, addressed to the Editor of the "Illustrated Weekly News," 40, Wellington-street, Strand, London, when they will be noticed in our next.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*All communications for the Editor must contain name and address. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned.
A. (Doucester).—Colonel Dennis O'Kelly, the owner of the celebrated Eclipse, amassed an immense fortune by gambling and the turf, and purchased the estate of Canons, near Edgeware, which was formerly possessed by the Duke of Chandos. The colonel's training stables and paddocks, at another estate near Epsom, were supposed to be the best appointed in England. Eclipse died in 1789, a year after his master.
A. CITIZEN.—It was customary, from the earliest times, to carry two figures, made of pasteboard and wicker-work supposed to represent an ancient Briton and a saxon, in the Lord Mayor's show; these, when not used, were kept in Guildhall, where they have gradually decayed. The present figures, called Gog and Magog, were carved by an eminent carver, to take their place in Guildhall, in the year 1708.
A. SPONTANEOUS.—Little Nell was killed by lightning, when at exercise on Middleham Moor, in April, 1847. She was by Provost, out of Mares.
HADA.—The Legion of Honour is an order instituted by Napoleon while consul in 1802, for civil and military merit. It consists of different grades of merit; as grand crosses, crosses, commanders, officers, and legionnaires, all of whom received pensions with this mark of distinction.
STAFFORD.—Daniel Lambert, who died in 1809, is supposed to have been the heaviest man that ever lived; he weighed 52 stone 12 lbs.; 10 lbs. more than Mr. Wright.
EMMA EMMA.—Certainly not.

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.

SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1863.

REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

THE national cause in Poland has sustained a serious misfortune. General Langiewicz, lately proclaimed Dictator, has been defeated in a hard-fought battle, and compelled to cross the Austrian frontier with his staff to avoid falling into the hands of the Russians. In the course of the last two months General Langiewicz has displayed so much military ability, so much skill in making the best of the men and material at command, that this event, if considered as involving nothing more than the loss of his presence and services, is a great blow. If the Emperor of Russia will consider calmly and dispassionately the dreadful events which have just taken place in Poland, he cannot avoid seeing that the responsibility for this cruel and bloody tragedy rests either with himself or with those whom he has empowered to act in his name and abuse his confidence. The Polish nobles were first invited to give their opinion, and then punished for its expression; and the conscription—a terrible measure at all times—was converted into a means for kidnapping and carrying off into lifelong slavery all persons whose talents, energies, or position made them objects of suspicion to the Government. Had the nation been less cruelly treated, it would not have turned so fiercely on its oppressors. Under these circumstances, Russia may probably once more find herself victorious. How shall she deal with a nation so deeply wronged and so sternly tenacious of revenge? The precedents are all one way; the bullet, the axe, the cord, the knot are ready, and the gloomy deserts of Siberia can receive without being overstocked any number of noble unreturning exiles. The precedents are all one way, but the results of those precedents are also one way. How little death and torture and exile have broken the spirit of the nation let recent events testify. How formidable the insurrection would have been if assisted by competent military power the Emperor's own experience must convince him. Had Poland chosen for her outbreak the month of January, 1855, when the whole strength of Russia was taxed to the utmost by the war with the Western Powers, is it quite so clear that it would have been attended with the same result as we apprehend at present? What has been may be again, and there is little wisdom in keeping so dangerous a wound open on that side of the monarchy which is in most immediate contact with the feeling of Western Europe. The allied Powers are justified in requiring that Poland shall have all that was guaranteed to her by the treaty of Vienna. A wise and generous policy would grant her much more.

It is only in Paris, as the French tell us, that a man can be said to live. A certain dull continuity of sensation, mis-called life, may be

experienced in the fogs of London, but this is a very different thing from the brilliant draughts of conscious existence that are only to be quaffed in the French metropolis. Even the gaudy imitations of Parisian civilization that may be found in several continental capitals and watering-places are but poor counterfeits after all. That life which is alone worthy of the name can only be tasted at the source; like the delicious fruit of the mangosteen, it loses all its essential flavour in alien climates. What the precious experiences are, the enjoyment of which is so jealously limited, the untravelled many can only learn from French novels. It is through this medium that our countrymen in general first become aware of the existence of a world side by side with their own, peopled by different beings, governed by different motives, and agitated by different passions from those which prevail in our more prosaic and practical sphere. It is there that they first realize the idea of a life wholly made up of what, in this lower world of ours, we should call dissipation, intrigue, and baseness; a life which is a perpetual tissue of foibles, jealousies, manoeuvres, and domestic diplomacy; in which high-flown sentiment is everywhere, good sense and homely virtue nowhere. This life, they begin to suspect, is that very state of being which cannot be attained in perfection out of Paris, and it must, of course, depend on their own temperament and moral standard what inference they may draw from that discovery. Meanwhile, is it not very often that any facts come to light which might give reality and consistency to the French view of the higher life. Whenever we do get a glimpse of the society from which we suppose these ideals are drawn, to be afterwards copied by English novelists, we generally find it as unprincipled as it is described, but lamentably devoid of that refinement which robs vice of its grossness, monotonously selfish, and possessed of no secrets for increasing the zest of social enjoyment that have not been long known to men of pleasure. To the eyes of the initiated the "fast" life of Paris in the nineteenth century strongly resembles that of London in the eighteenth century, with carriages instead of sedan chairs and gas instead of candles. The same extravagance in dress, the same infatuation in gambling, the same readiness to avenge insults by bloodshed, the same estimate of female character, the same false and hollow morality equally characterize both, and we cannot see that a somewhat greater regard for decorum and good taste makes any material difference. The scandal which has created so much excitement in the fashionable circles of Paris might well have occurred in England a few generations back, but it could hardly occur now. Here were two professional swindlers, Garcia and Calzado by name, perfectly well known by reputation, and yet having the *entree* of salons frequented by noblemen who probably consider themselves the pink of French chivalry. We too, have our *demi-monde*, our turf scandals, and our well-born *roues*. A similar trial on this side of the Channel might have attracted an equal number of titled personages, and gratified a widespread curiosity. But no one of rank or position in this country could associate with two detected card-sharppers without loss of character. Our wildest young noblemen would certainly have much to learn from the Duke de Cadrouse-Gramont, and would probably have little reason to congratulate themselves on achieving an European reputation like his. Vice and folly in high places will always exist to occupy our satirists and rebuke any pharisaical pretensions, but they are more than half ashamed of themselves, they are not organized or insolent, they do not effect to brave public opinion or to set the fashion. If they did, they would soon encounter a resistance in England which French society, with all its independence, does not venture to offer.

THE FIRST RECEPTION OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

The engraving in page 385 represents the first reception of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

By command of the Queen an evening party was given at St. James's Palace on Friday evening the 20th, in honour of the Prince and Princess of Wales. The invitations were issued by the Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's household.

The company comprised the royal family, the Danish royal family, and foreign princes now staying in this country, together with the whole of the foreign ministers, the ministers of the Crown, and the great officers of state, with their wives and daughters, a number of the ladies and gentlemen of the royal household, and a large party of the nobility and gentry.

The state-rooms, ante-rooms, corridors, and halls were brilliantly illuminated for this reception. The banquet-room, portrait gallery, guard chamber, corridors and hall, were lit by gas. The Throne-room, Drawing-room, Queen Anne's room, the Royal Closet, and the Presence Chamber were lit by numerous wax-lights. The entire suite were tastefully decorated with choice and beautiful flowers, which were arranged in all the recesses.

The general company upon their arrival were ushered to the State Rooms. All the gentlemen appeared in uniform or Court dress, the members of orders of knighthood wearing their respective insignia.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the royal and illustrious visitors, and attended by the ladies in waiting and the principal officers of the royal household, entered the Throne-room, and passed to Queen Anne's room, where the corps diplomatique, the Cabinet ministers, and the other distinguished guests, had the honour of offering their congratulations to their royal highnesses.

The Princess of Wales wore a dress of white silver moire covered with a dress of Brussels lace. Her royal highness wore a diadem of diamonds.

Refreshments were provided for the company in the Guard-chamber. Supper was served at eleven o'clock, the tables being decorated with some choice specimens of the royal plate, and a buffet of gold plate on a crimson ground was displayed at one end of the banquet-room. The Prince and Princess of Wales, with the royal visitors, were conducted to supper by the Lord Steward of her Majesty's household.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES IN WINDSOR PARK.

THE engraving on page 392 is a beautiful life-like representation of the Prince and Princess of Wales at Windsor. The Princess has the reputation of a first-rate equestrian, and also of being very partial to horse exercise.

GIGANTIC FRAUDS BY CARD CHEATING—THE GARCIA AND CALZADO TRIAL.

THE great notoriety given to this case attracted an immense crowd to the Sixth Chamber of Correctional Police of Paris. Long before the hour arrived for commencing the proceedings the doors were positively besieged, and several reporters and members of the bar found it impossible to enter.

M. Calzado was present, accompanied by M. Lachaud his defender. M. Garcia was absent, but had sent a despatch, asking for a postponement for a week, and promising to then appear.

It was after twelve when the proceedings commenced. M. Philia, advocate, applied on the part of Garcia for a postponement, but the court refused to grant the demand, and ordered that default should be registered against that accused. M. Calzado replied to his name, declared himself to be a Spaniard, fifty-eight years of age, at present residing in Paris.

M. de Miranda, twenty-eight years of age, belonging to the household of the Queen of Spain, demanded permission to be *partie civile*, and asked for 45,000*fr.* damages from Garcia and Calzado. M. Lachaud opposed the claim, on the ground that M. de Miranda had received back all he had lost. The court decided that M. de Miranda's application should be received.

The indictment set forth the following facts:—

"The two persons accused, Garcia and Calzado, are charged with having obtained from M. de Miranda and others various sums of money by fraudulent means, and having thereby cheated them out of a part of their property. The following facts are added in support of the charge:—On the 4th of February about forty persons met to pass the evening at the house of Madame Barucci, No. 120, Avenue des Champs-Elysees. M. Garcia, who had got himself invited several days beforehand, together with M. Calzado and M. de Miranda, a Spanish nobleman, soon after his arrival set up a game of *trente-et-quarante*, which was almost exclusively joined by M. Calzado and M. de Miranda. The latter successively swept off several banks, and Garcia sustained a loss of about 30,000*fr.* (1200*l.*) Calzado, though in reality a partner in Garcia's bank, appeared to be uninterested in it, and several times put on M. de Miranda's side. Garcia and Calzado then proposed a game at *carte*, which was refused. They ultimately played together alone, but in the opinion of the persons present this play of theirs was merely a feint. The game was interrupted by supper being announced. On the return of the guests to the saloons they sat down to a game of *baccarat*. Garcia had disappeared, but returned after an hour's absence and joined in the game. As soon as he became the dealer the stakes rapidly rose to considerable sums. M. de Miranda soon found himself alone against him; Garcia passed several times, winning a sum of about 150,000*fr.* (6000*l.*) M. de Miranda's share in the loss being about 140,000*fr.* (5,600*l.*) During this game Calzado had constantly betted on Garcia's hand, and must have won 20,000*fr.* (800*l.*) Garcia's repeated winnings soon made a sensation; suspicions of foul play were loudly expressed, and the game was interrupted. It was easily ascertained that other cards had been introduced into the packets furnished by the mistress of the house, Madame Barucci. Others were found in the clothes of Garcia, who admitted that he had brought them from the Cercle Imperial. It was thought that when he absented himself about supper time he took the opportunity to arrange his cards, the envelopes of which were found in one of the passages. He was forced to return the money thus fraudulently appropriated; but consented with great difficulty, first giving up 50,000*fr.* (2000*l.*) as the whole of his winnings, and then letting bundles of notes fall out of his pockets as he was pushed from room to room. From these facts the indictment concluded that the guilt of Garcia was clear, and that the co-operation of Calzado was equally established in the evidence. Sufficient ground of accusation was found in his previous relations with Garcia, in their manoeuvres in common during the evening, and in his winnings in a game dishonestly played with M. de Miranda. The indictment further stated that to these indications there must be added his embarrassed demeanour while Garcia was obliged to confess his own disgrace, his obstinate refusal to allow himself to be searched, and, lastly, the appearance at his feet of a bundle of bank-notes which he in vain strove to dispose of."

M. de Miranda deposed that on the 4th of February he had been playing at the Spanish-American Cercle. After a dinner a game of *trente-et-quarante* was proposed by MM. Garcia and Calzado. He played with those persons and lost a sum of 40,000*fr.* (1,600*l.*), after which he withdrew. Having been some hours after at the house of Madame Barucci, he saw Garcia and Calzado at a table of *trente-et-quarante*, and he played and won 20,000*fr.* after which he went into the large salon. After supper a game of *baccarat* was arranged, at which he played for comparatively small sums. The cards having come to Garcia he put down a stake of 2,000*fr.* (80*l.*), which was a large one to begin with. In the course of the play witness doubled repeatedly, until at last the stakes at each side were 64,000*fr.*, which witness lost. A charge was then made against Garcia of having introduced cards into the packs played with. The fact having been examined into, it was found that three packs had been brought and fraudulently arranged. This was doubtless the cause of Garcia having gained fifteen times. Witness proposed to sacrifice the sum which he had lost in order that the affair might not come before the courts of justice. But that was not the opinion entertained by the other persons present. Garcia at last consented to restore the money he had gained, but at first he only gave back 50,000*fr.*, but on a mention of the commissary of police he gave some more. Then commenced a regular hunt after bank-notes, and they were found in every direction—on the sofas, on the chairs, and on the carpet. A proposition was made that all should submit to be searched, which was agreed to. M. Calzado alone opposed it, but he was obliged to yield, and 50,000*fr.* were found in his pocket and a roll of notes was found at his feet. A sum of 85,000*fr.* (£3,400) was returned to witness, which was what he had lost within 5,000*fr.* It was M. de Caderousse who had told him that Garcia played unfairly and ought to return his money. His acquaintance with Calzado was merely from having met him at the club in the Rue de la Paix, but he had always refused to play directly with Garcia.

Julia Barucci, alias Benini, alias Juste, aged twenty-five, deposed as follows:—In the evening of February 4th I took possession of my hotel and had invited about forty persons. M. Garcia, whom I had met at Hamburg, had asked leave to bring three of his friends, and among them M. Calzado and M. de Miranda. The guests arrived at about eleven. M. Calzado came alone. M. Garcia arrived towards midnight. Soon after M. de Miranda came and told me that he had just lost 50,000*fr.* to M. Garcia in the Cercle of the Rue de la Paix; then I saw him take the arm of Garcia, and say in a jocular way, "It is with this rogue that I lost my money;" to which the other replied "You will win it back some other time." MM. Garcia and Calzado kept walking about together, and the other guests seemed to notice them with a certain reserve. By degrees the two manifested an intention of doing something. They were only whilst tables in the saloon, so a kitchen table was brought in, covered with a cloth, and placed in a smaller saloon (The rest of the evidence of this witness only corroborated what has been stated above.)

The Duke de Caderousse-Grammont was at Madame Barucci's soiree; was surprised to find Calzado there, knowing that in 1858

he had been turned out of the Duke de la Rocca's for cheating at cards, the game being *baccarat*. After supper at Madame Barucci's saw Calzado and Garcia engaged some time in conversation. Witness here related the circumstances of the play, and then said that, having his suspicion aroused, he went forward and suddenly seized on the cards which Garcia was using, and found that several were somewhat lighter in colour than the others. Garcia then confessed that he had introduced some. That avowal was received with clamour and exclamations, and on his being searched a vast quantity of cards were found in his pockets. Calzado opposed strongly the proposition that every one should be searched, but at last consented.

The President—Miranda, were you not acquainted with Calzado at the Havannah?—Yes.

In what way?—I have heard that he sent out an immense quantity of prepared cards to that country. He arrived there some time before the vessel, and bought up all the packs that could be found among the dealers. When the vessel arrived, he sold at a low rate the cards which he brought, and the dealers purchased them eagerly, from being certain to have a good profit on the transaction. The result was that no cards could be found anywhere but the prepared ones. Calzado then played high and won very considerable sums.

Calzado, being interrogated, stated that his acquaintance with Garcia began at Baden three or four years since, and the latter asked for a loan of 1,000*fr.*, as he had lost all his money. Garcia afterwards met him at the Cafe Napolitain, and repaid the 1,000*fr.*, with an apology that it had not been done sooner. He had afterwards met him at different public places, and heard that he had gained as much as 4,000,000*fr.* (160,000*l.*) in Paris and Germany. In August, 1862, he had met Garcia at Hamburg, where he lost all his money. Calzado denied positively that he was concerned in any unfair practices at Madame Barucci's, and affirmed that he was not Garcia's partner at the *baccarat*.

After the examination, M. Aubepin, the Avocat Imperial, addressed the court for the prosecution. He insisted that the facts proved against Garcia and Calzado proved them to have been guilty of fraudulent manoeuvres for the purpose of cheating the persons with whom they played, and he demanded a severe sentence against both.

When the Avocat-Imperial concluded, the court's sitting was suspended for two hours, and at half-past eight the proceedings were resumed. M. Lachaud eloquently defended Calzado, and M. Cremeroux supported M. de Miranda's demand for damages.

The pleadings did not terminate till past two o'clock, when the tribunal retired to deliberate. At three o'clock the judges resumed their seats on the bench, and the President delivered the judgment of the tribunal, which declared Garcia and Calzado guilty of swindling by cheating at play, and condemned the former to five years' imprisonment, and the latter to thirteen months of the same punishment, and each of them to a fine of 3,000*fr.* (120*l.*) Both were further condemned conjointly to pay 41,000*fr.* (1,640*l.*) as damages to M. de Miranda. Calzado was at once taken into custody.

DISTURBANCES AT STALEYBRIDGE.—THE MILITARY CALLED OUT.

THE long endurance of the Lancashire cotton-spinners, for which they have received so much praise and admiration all over the country, appears at last to have given way at Staleybridge. There the men were irritated by the announcement that their allowance was to be reduced by sixpence a week, and that for the future they would receive tickets representing a certain amount of goods, instead of money. The consequence was that a riot broke out; the crowd proceeded through the town in a lawless manner, broke into the clothing stores, and threw the contents into the street, each helping himself to what he liked. The following is from a letter, written to a contemporary on Saturday, and dated Staleybridge:—"At about four o'clock, when all the schools break up, a vast crowd had congregated around Castle-street Mills, which belong to Mr. Bates, and at which place there is a large educational class, numbering 376. Early in the afternoon many of the men attending the class had themselves become very riotous, and had broken portions of machinery, windows, and other things within the building. A body of constabulary, under the superintendence of Mr. Chadwick, chief constable, was sent for, but seeing their inability to cope with the mob outside, proceeded up Castle-street towards Caroline-street. The mob had by this time become very excited, and stones and other missiles were hurled at the windows of the mill, and soon one or two entire window frames were completely smashed. Amidst a yell of hooting and shouting, the mob followed the police, and as if by a given signal a volley of stones and brickbats was suddenly hurled at them. The officers at once took to their heels. One was bleeding from a cut near the eye having been hit just previously with a heavy stone. They ran over the river bridge and proceeded in different directions, some taking up Water-street into Market-street, followed rapidly by the mob, which carried on a running fire of every kind of missile, and numbered many hundreds. One of the officers entered the shop of Mr. Brierley, druggist, and being perceived by some of the crowd, the building was stoned, and many of the windows were immediately smashed. The ringleaders evidently desired the mob to spare Mr. Brierley's property; and on several hands being held up in different parts, the throwing was at once discontinued, and a cry raised, "Now for Dyson's!" Mr. Dyson keeps an eating-house opposite Mr. Brierley's, and next the Post-office, and is a prominent employee of the committee, and from this fact much prejudice exists against him. The mob at once turned on Dyson's shop, and in two or three minutes every visible pane of glass was smashed. They then repaired to the Police-office, en route to the residence of Mr. Ralph Bates, honorary secretary of the relief committee. The shopkeepers in Market-street were now busily engaged in putting up their shutters, everybody being afraid that the infuriated mob would next turn on their premises. But the whole of the animals was directed at the more prominent members of the relief committee, who seemed to be regarded by them as their more than arch-enemies. At the Police-office and adjoining offices many windows were smashed, but the appearance of the mayor (R. Hopwood, Esq.), D. Harrison, Esq., deputy lieutenant, A. Hall, Esq., and George Taylor, Esq., town clerk, who came forth from the Town Hall into the street, seemed to have some effect in subduing the violence of the mob, but the great bulk immediately rushed up Cocker-hill, to Mr. Bates's house. Here the mob got fresh supplies of stones, and a complete shower of such missiles was hurled at the capacious windows. Ladies in their blue Garibaldi jackets cheered on the wild Irish lads who took the most prominent part in this most disgraceful proceeding, and often the young women aimed a stone at the windows with telling effect. They spoke of the wanton destruction in high glee, and declared often enough amidst the loudest jeering and laughter, what a rare thing it would be for the glaziers. Many valuable pieces of furniture were destroyed in addition to the windows at Mr. Bates's residence, and the interior afterwards presented the appearance of a signal work of malicious destruction. An empty house fronting Cocker-hill Chapel, which is said to belong to Mr. Bates, was also stoned, and most of the windows smashed. Having completed the work of destruction on Cocker-hill, the mob again turned their faces to the town, and proceeded, some along Market-street, others by Mel-

bourne-street and Castle-street into Caroline-street. Many of the youths could not resist having a last throw at the Police-office windows as they passed, and they did, of course, without molestation. From the outbreak of this popular indignation, to the arrival of the military, mob-law may be said to have reigned supreme, and the town was in the hands of this most disgraceful mob of excited beings. A vast concourse assembled opposite the Central Committee Rooms in Melbourne-street, and smashed every window about the place. Mr. Emmett's, the photographer, whose shop is next door, did not escape unscathed, many windows being broken on his premises. Some of the young fellows, from a mere wanton desire, hurled stones through windows as they passed along the street, without any fear of molestation. The town was in their hands, and they did what they liked. In Caroline-street they proceeded to the shop of Mr. Ashton, another gentleman of the relief committee, and the precaution of closing up the shop, which other people had by this time followed, was not taken here. The large plate-glass windows were smashed in a moment, and bottles of pickles, canisters, packages, and groceries of every description, were thrown about and destroyed in a savage manner. They also commenced an onslaught on the co-operative stores, seemingly at first believing that it was Mr. Ashton's shop, but on finding their mistake they desisted. Two of the adjoining shops are used as stores for men and women's clothing. Both shops were quickly broken open, and now commenced a proceeding even more disgraceful and barbarous than we have yet recounted. It was now about five o'clock. In these stores were piled up heaps of moleskin jackets, trousers, waistcoats, stockings, calico and linen under-clothing for females, besides large quantities of moleskin and other cloths for making up into garments. As fast as a score of lads and lasses could pick the goods up were these useful things hurled out of the upper windows to the people in the street. Complete showers of jackets would fall on the uplifted hands of hundreds of people in the street, followed by bundles of stockings, or waistcoats, or flannel, or skirts, or chemises. People kept continually laying the crowd with armfuls of all kinds of clothing amidst the jeers of many, but there were not a few who expressed their utter abhorrence of such plunder, but who were at the same time careful to express themselves with a prudent reticence. One man told a youth who came up with a bundle of clothing which he could scarcely carry, to convey them into a house near at hand by the back-way, and to return as quickly as possible. The young fellow did as he was told, and was on the spot again immediately afterwards, eager for further plunder. Women concealed things about them in the street, and many left with bundles of every description of wearing apparel. The young fellows who were throwing the goods into the street continued with unabated energy at their work for at least half an hour, and we noticed the sweat rolling down their cheeks pretty freely. A cry was got up that the soldiers were coming, but amidst much laughter the mob declared it was only a woman in a red cloak, and no further notice was taken of it. In the store where the linen goods had been kept several things were wantonly set on fire, but it did not extend to any dangerous point. The work of destruction continued until a little after half-past five o'clock, when a company of the 14th Hussars from the Ashton Barracks under the command of Captain Chapman, appeared in sight. A loud cry of "The soldiers are coming" was raised from one end of the street to the other, and the hussars galloped along. Every one now looked after his or her personal safety, and fled from off the street immediately. Those in the stores prepared to beat a hasty retreat, but just at the entrance several fell and those behind were thrown down, and we should say they were five or six deep, male and female, in the doorway when the soldiers galloped up. The police were almost as soon as the hussars on the spot, and some of those who had created much havoc in the clothing stores were easily captured. The troops were preceded on horseback by the mayor and Mr. D. Harrison. The whole of them were received by the mob with hooting and yelling, and amidst such discordant noise Mr. Harrison read the Riot Act to the populace. No missiles, however, of any description were thrown either at the police or the troops. After the Riot Act had been read the troops commenced to clear the streets, and proceeded up and down driving the people before them. The police were now engaged in capturing those who had stolen things from the stores, great quantities having been conveyed into the Irish people's dwellings contiguous to the spot. In some of the houses the people commenced burning the clothing in order to escape detection; others threw it into the canal, and various articles of wearing apparel might be seen floating on the water for some time. One large bundle of moleskin could only have been carried away by a very strong person, and bundles of stockings and other clothing were continually turning up at some unexpected corner, and conveyed to the stores. Vast quantities, however, are missing. From the arrival of the military, there was no other riotous proceedings further than vast crowds perambulating the streets. Most of those who had been prominent in hurling stones and creating the sad havoc we have above detailed, were chiefly young men and lads, the great bulk being low Irish lads, who appeared to be exceedingly excited and irritated at, though these were followed by mobs of older people of both sexes. Many girls mixed in the crowds, and hooted, and shouted, and threw stones with as much gusto as the lads themselves."

Twenty-nine persons were committed for trial for riot. The following is from a letter dated Sunday:—"Later on this afternoon, as it became known that twenty-nine men would be sent to Chester Castle, many thousands of men, women, and youths, assembled in front of the Town Hall and along Stamford-street, which leads to Ashton. At that end of Stamford-street nearest the Town Hall, a troop of the 14th Hussars, under Captain Chapman, were drawn up, and the square immediately in front of the Town Hall and Police-office was kept clear by a large body of police. At the door of the Town Hall stood two omnibuses, with the horses' heads turned in the direction of Stamford-street—a ruse to induce the people to believe that the prisoners would be taken along that street, while it was all along intended to take them round the Police-office and along Market-street to the railway station. The trick was a clever one, and it succeeded admirably. Directly the prisoners were placed in the omnibuses, amidst the hootings and cheers of the mob, the horses' heads were turned, and rounding the Police-office they drove along Cocker-hill into Market-street, and straight along thence as rapidly as possible to the station. So soon as the mob in Stamford-street saw they had been tricked, hundreds of them dashed across gardens, over walls, and along alleys towards the station, but to find the approach thereto blocked most effectually by Mr. J. Chestnam, another magistrate, and a few policemen. By and by the omnibuses drove up escorted by the hussars with drawn sabres. The excitement at this moment was so great that it beggars all description. The moment the omnibuses emerged from under the railway arch to proceed up the approach to the station, hats, caps, and handkerchiefs were waved, and then followed, amid cheers and hootings, a shower of stones which were intended for the police on the omnibuses, &c. They fell almost as thick as hail, and one had the misfortune to be so well directed that it struck Police-sergeant John Shelton, a fine young athletic fellow, on the right ear, and knocked, to all appearance, the life out of him, for he fell senseless into the arms of a brother officer who was sitting by his side on the top of the omnibus. He was taken into the railway station, and Dr. Hopwood, the surgeon, was promptly in attendance upon him.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES IN WINDSOR PARK





Theatricals, Music, etc.

Owing to the close proximity of Easter, when, from time immemorial, theatrical managers are concentrating all their energies on the production of a novelty for the holiday folks, we have little this week to record in the world of amusements. Great things are promised the lovers of good music by the rival managers of Italian Opera; and, as emulation in such matters benefits the public, we have little doubt the season of 1863 will prove more than usually attractive. At the Adelphi, Miss Braddon's novel of "Aurora Floyd," as supported by Mr. Webster and Miss Avonia Jones, is drawing the town: it is one of the most elaborate pieces produced for a long period, and is a most decided success. At the Olympic, the new comedy, entitled "Taming the Truant," is likely to retain its place on the bills for some time to come. Report speaks highly of the burlesque of the "Forty Thieves," in rehearsal at the Strand.

We intend shortly making the tour of the music halls, and reporting fully thereon.

MR. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY'S ENTERTAINMENT.—On Monday night this gentleman recommenced his very amusing entertainment for the season, at the small hall, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, where a large and elegant audience assembled to do him honour. The entertainment was divided into two parts, the first being entitled "A Quiet Morning," which anticipation Mrs. Johnson, his landlady, most completely defeats by the narration of her own and her dear departed husband's sorrows, and, as a climax, the servant-girl reveals the loss of her policeman A. &c. The second part was the humorous narrative of Mrs. Brown's adventure at the play, and her return home under mysterious circumstances. From the beginning to the close the audience were kept in a roar of laughter from the ceaseless corruptions of wit and humour with which each narrative was accompanied. Though there are now many who are treading in the same path, Mr. Sketchley maintains a high position, and his quiet and gentlemanly, but most humorous delineations of character stamp his performance as one of a very superior character. He proposes to continue the entertainment every evening at eight o'clock, except Saturdays, when he will meet his friends at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Sporting.

BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.

THE NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES.—3 to 1 agst Mr. E. Mill's Knutsford (1); 8 to 1 agst Mr. T. Parr's Grimsdon (1); 9 to 1 agst Mr. J. Clarke's Brother to Springbok (1); 100 to 8 agst Mr. Cartwright's Fairwater (1); 25 to 1 agst Mr. Cherrry's Fee (1); 25 to 1 agst Mr. Sutton's Man-at-Arms (off); 33 to 1 agst Mr. Weight's Cuff (off); 6 to 4 on Grimsdon agst Fairwater (1).

THE EARL SPENCER'S PLATE.—4 to 1 agst Lord Stamford's Flying Fish (1); 7 to 1 agst Mr. Naylor's Biondella (1); 100 to 8 agst Sir J. Hawley's Argonaut (1); 15 to 1 agst Mr. O. A. Hoeger's Queen of Tramps (1); 100 to 6 agst Baron Rothschild's Rest (1); 100 to 6 agst Mr. Beville's Alvediston (1); 100 to 6 agst Captain Christie's Lady Childen (1); 20 to 1 agst Mr. Elphinstone's Nebula (1); 20 to 1 agst Mr. Ten Broeck's Summerside (1); 20 to 1 agst Mr. J. Osborne's Interduca (1); 20 to 1 agst Lord Stamford's Little Lady (1).

THE DERBY.—6 to 1 agst Lord St. Vincent's Lord Childen (1); 11 to 1 agst Baron Niviere's Hospodar (1); 25 to 1 agst Lord Stamford's Automaton (1); 28 to 1 agst Mr. Watt's National Guard (1); 40 to 1 agst Mr. Bowen's Early Purl (1); 40 to 1 agst Mr. Wigram's Melrose (1); 1,000 to 15 agst Lord Palmerston's Baldwin (1).

LATEST BETTING FOR THE DERBY.—6 to 1 agst Lord St. Vincent's Lord Childen (1); 11 to 1 agst Count F. de Lagrange's Hospodar (off); 25 to 1 agst Lord Stamford's Automaton (1); 25 to 1 agst Mr. Watt's National Guard (1); 40 to 1 agst Mr. Bowen's Early Purl (1); 40 to 1 agst Mr. H. L. Wigram's Melrose (1); 3,000 to 45 agst Lord Palmerston's Baldwin (1); 1,000 to 10 agst Mr. Gooding's Maccaroni (1).

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

A PUBLIC meeting, convened by the committee of the Sheffield Emancipation Society, was held in the Temperance Hall, Townhead-street, the Master Cutler (Henry Harrison, Esq.) in the chair. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. W. E. Daley, late of General Burnside's army; Mr. John Urvin, and the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel. In the course of a masterly address Mr. Noel considered the suggestion that the South would of itself abolish slavery if they succeeded in establishing their independence. After showing what the South had already done and suffered from love of slavery, Mr. Noel said, "Whenever did the privileged classes give up of their own free will the prerogatives upon which their wealth, enjoyment, and splendour depended? Human nature was too selfish for that. The Southern slaveholders depended upon their slaves for their revenue. Slavery made them princes greater than our nobles. They were kings of men, not of acres merely. Slavery gave them land, loaded their tables with dainties, supplied them with the choicest wines of Europe, educated their children, enabled them to travel, and rendered them in their estimation the most superior race upon earth. Would they sacrifice all that to a mere sentiment of humanity? To abolish slavery would not only be to sacrifice wealth, rank, and political power, but what was worse than all this in their own estimation, it would be to make their 3,000,000 niggers their fellow-citizens. Shall we—thus they reasoned—the aristocrats, the imperial race of American slaveholders, ever come down to the level of the nigger—shall we have to ask him to labour, and see the wretch sneer in our faces if he pleases? No; let us rather die to the last man than submit to such a degradation. Away, then, with all such delusive expectations. If Englishmen wished to see the greatest outrage that now exists upon the earth brought to an end, let them set themselves, as far as Englishmen could, against the success of the oligarchy which was fighting to rivet more firmly the chains of the slave."

INFANICIDE BY A STEPMOTHER.—A coroner's jury have just returned a verdict of manslaughter against Sarah Lees, who was proved to have so brutally treated her stepchild, William Reeve, between three and four years of age, as to accelerate, if not occasion, his death. The poor child's body was a mass of sores, and several of the front teeth had been knocked out. On removing the scalp, the whole of the part under the forehead was an entire bruise, covered with extravasated blood. There were also two other bruises at the crown of the head, and one at the back part, and in a similar condition. The stomach was contracted, and perfectly empty. The bones of the right fore arm were fractured, and there was no bony union. The woman Lees was in the habit of striking the child with her fist, lifting him up by the hair of the head and dashing him on the ground, beating him with a strap until the blood flowed, thrusting him into a tub of cold water, and afterwards making him drink it whilst in the foulest condition. The inhuman wretch was committed for trial at the next Staffordshire assizes.

MORE CAPTURES BY THE ALABAMA.

THE captains and crews of three merchantmen, numbering thirty-nine in all, whose several vessels had been captured and burnt at sea by the Confederate steamer Alabama, were landed at Southampton by an Isle of Wight pilot boat to which they were transferred in the Channel from the ship Washington. The captured vessels were the schooner Palmetto 172 tons, Captain O. H. Leland, of Trenton (Maine), bound from New York to Porto Rico, with a cargo of provisions; the barque Olive Jane, 350 tons, Captain R. Kellogg, of Boston, from Bordeaux to New York, with a general cargo; and the ship Golden Eagle 1120 tons, Captain E. A. Swift, of New Bedford, bound from Howlands Island to Cork, for orders with a cargo of guano. As will be seen by the narrative of the captains, these vessels were successively destroyed by the Alabama, and on the 27th ult., she overhauled the American ship Washington, Captain White, of New York, bound from Callao for Antwerp, 180 days out, and examined her papers, &c. Finding the cargo of the Washington to be the property of English owners, Captain Semmes transferred his prisoners (thirty-nine) to the vessel, compelling Captain White to give a ransom bond of 50,000 dollars and receive all the prisoners on board.

Captain E. A. Swift, of the Golden Eagle, gives the following statement:—"We were on the passage from Howlands Island to Cork, under general orders, with a full cargo (about 1,200 tons) of guano. At ten a.m. on the 21st of February, the Golden Eagle was on the starboard tack by the wind, when a sail was seen off the port bow, standing towards us by the wind. At eleven a.m. we spoke the bark Olive Jane, of Boston, for New York. At 11.30 we made out the sail on the port bow to be a gunboat, seeing her smoke pipe, distant some six miles. Soon afterwards the steamer fired two blank guns, and hoisted the Confederate flag at the peak. She tacked ship, heading as ourselves, the wind being very light at the time, the ship going about four miles per hour. The steamer soon took in sail and steamed direct for my ship. Soon after meridian she fired a shot at us, which fell short of the ship. About 1.15 p.m. the steamer fired again, the shot passing very close ahead of the ship. At 1.30 p.m. the steamer prepared to give us another shot. We brought our mainmast to the mast. An armed boat's crew from the steamer boarded and took possession of my ship. The Alabama now started in pursuit of the Olive Jane, than distant some ten miles. She came up with her, took her, and set fire to the bark about four p.m. At six p.m. the Alabama returned to my ship, and I was ordered on board her with all my ship's papers. After an examination of myself and papers by Captain Semmes, he gave the first lieutenant orders for the plunder and burning of my ship. They took all the ship's papers and log-book and whatever they wanted from the ship; also all my private property (except a few of my clothes), such as chronometers, two sextants, spy-glasses, charts, books; in fact, all my nautical instruments were taken from me. My officers and crew were allowed to take one small clothes-bag with them. On my arrival on board the Alabama my officers and crew were put in irons, and remained on deck while on board. My baggage, and that of my officers and crew, was searched, and I was taken below and my person searched, and what little money I had with me taken from me. I was allowed to mess and sleep with the petty officers in the steerage, and by them I was treated very courteously. At nine p.m. the Golden Eagle was set on fire, and at eight a.m. on the 22nd she went down. The steamer lay near the burning ship all night. On the 27th ult. the Alabama gave chase to a ship, and after firing two blank guns and one shot, the ship hove to. An armed boat's crew went on board and took possession of the ship, which proved to be the Washington, of New York, from Callao to Antwerp. Captain White came on board the Alabama. After an examination of his papers, and the fact being proved that his cargo was English property, and they dared not burn his ship, Captain White was compelled to give a ransom bond of 10,000£, and take all the prisoners (thirty-nine in number) from the Alabama. I was on board the Alabama six days. Two of my crew joined the pirate and remained on board."

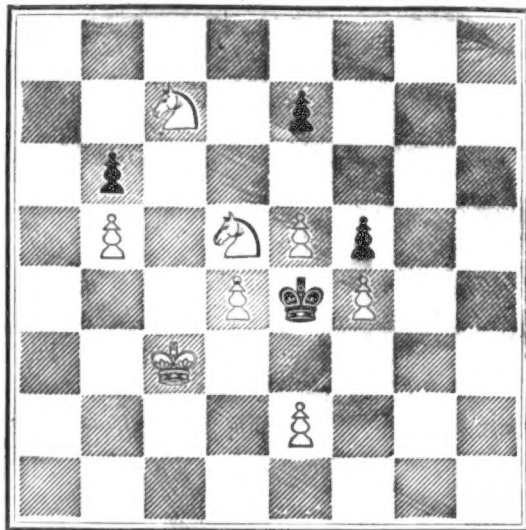
Captain R. Kellogg, of the Olive Jane, in his statement, says:—"We were bound from Bordeaux to New York, with 150 tons of French cargo on the 21st of February, we saw a sail to the north of us, steering directly for us. At 11 a.m. we spoke the Golden Eagle. At noon we saw the vessel first noticed was a steamer, with the Confederate flag at the peak. After the Golden Eagle was captured, the steamer steered direct for us. The wind was so very light that we made no resistance, but I kept on my course. At three p.m., the Alabama commenced to fire blank guns, and in a short time she came alongside, and sent an armed crew on board, and took charge of the ship, and ordered all papers to be sent on board. After Captain Semmes had examined all my papers he told me that it would be better for the Confederate Government to pay for what French goods I had on board than for him not to burn my bark. He then gave orders to the first lieutenant to plunder and burn my ship. I allowed me fifteen minutes to go on board and get one small trunkful of clothes, and also the officers to do the same. They then took all instruments, &c., and set fire to the bark." (The remainder of the statement, as to the treatment of officers and crew, and the subsequent movements of the Alabama, was to the same effect as that of Captain Swift.)

Captain Leland, of the Palmetto, states:—"My ship was captured and burnt by the Alabama on the 3rd of February. At one p.m. we made out a sail bearing south-west. I was steering at that time W.S.W., with the wind to the southward. About 1.30 p.m. we saw she was a gunboat standing direct for us. At two p.m. saw her set the United States' colours, and immediately she fired a gun and then set the Confederate flag. I then hove to. The steamer sent an armed crew on board, took charge of my vessel, and ordered me to take all my ship's papers and go on board the Alabama, to be examined by Captain Semmes. After the captain had examined all my papers he gave orders to the first lieutenant to take out what provisions would be necessary, and then set fire to the vessel; and in the meantime he allowed me to take one small trunkful of my clothes, and return on board the Alabama. When we got on board they put my mate and crew in irons, and allowed me to mess in the steerage with the petty officers. The officers of the Alabama took all my nautical instruments, such as chronometers, quadrants, and spy-glasses, charts, &c. About eight p.m., after taking all they wanted, they set fire to the ship. The Alabama then went on her way, and spoke and boarded a number of foreign vessels. On the 21st she fell in with and captured two other American vessels—the Golden Eagle and the Olive Jane. When we were transferred to the Washington we were kindly received by the officers and crew of that vessel." (The remainder of Captain Leland's narrative corroborated that given by the other captains.)

DEATH IN THE HUNTING FIELD.—A melancholy and fatal accident occurred on Saturday to Mr. Charles Smith, landlord of the White Hart Hotel, Bristol. The deceased went out with Lord Fitzhardinge's hounds, the meet being at the kennel at Berkeley. In the course of the run, the horse Mr. Smith was riding bolted with him and came in violent collision with a tree, the result being that Mr. Smith's spine was broken, and death was almost instantaneous. The body awaits the coroner's inquest. The deceased was about fifty-five years of age, and was much respected.

Chess.

PROBLEM No. 98.—By Mr. A. A. Black.



White to move, and mate in five moves.

Game lately played at the Liverpool club between Messrs Steel and Robey.

- | White. | Black. |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| Mr. R. Steel. | Mr. Robey. |
| 1. P to K 4 | 1. P to Q 4 |
| 2. P takes P | 2. Q takes P |
| 3. Q Kt to B 3 | 3. Q to Q R 4 |
| 4. P to Q 4 | 4. P to Q B 8 |
| 5. K B to Q 3 | 5. K Kt to B 8 |
| 6. Q B to Q 2 | 6. Q to Q Kt 3 |
| 7. K Kt to B 3 | 7. B to K Kt 5 |
| 8. Castles (a) | 8. B takes Kt |
| 9. Q takes B | 9. Q takes Q P |
| 10. Kt to Q Kt 5 (b) | 10. Q to Q 2 |
| 11. K B to K B 5 (c) | 11. P to K 8 |
| 12. Q R to Q square | 12. P takes Kt |
| 13. B to Q R 5 | 13. Kt to Q 4 |
| 14. B to K 4 | 14. B to K 2 |
| 15. B takes Kt | 15. P takes B |
| 16. R takes P | 16. Q to B 3 |
| 17. R to K square | 17. P to Q Kt 3 |
| 18. R takes B (ch) | 18. K takes R |
| 19. B to Q Kt 4 (ch) | 19. K to K square |
| 20. Q to K 4 (ch) | 20. Q to K 8 |
| 21. R to K 5, and wins | |

(a) This sacrifice of the Q P was well conceived.

(b) Beautifully played.

(c) White now carries out the attack to the end of the game very cleverly.

* We are indebted to Mr. Bainger, of the *Norfolk News*, for the above game.

R. WADE.—The addition of a White Pawn, which you suggest in Problem No. 247, would render the position defective, inasmuch as Black would be compelled to move one of his Knights, when mate would follow on the move by Kt to Bishop's or King's sixth.

W. M. (Chelmsford).—The solution of Problem 199 is as follows:—

- | White. | Black. |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. R to K Kt 3 | 1. Kt covers |
| 2. R takes Kt (ch) | 2. B covers |
| 3. P to Q 4 (ch) | 3. P takes P (en passant) |
| 4. R takes R (ch) | 4. P takes R (mate) |

J. LAMBERT.—In the Allgaier Gambit, 6. P to Q 4 is a deviation from the ordinary line of play, in which Black plays 6. Kt takes K 6. The move of 6. P to Q 4, as first adopted by M. de Riviere.

W. MASON.—The moves must be recalled, if they can be remembered, and the King placed out of check. Your problems are under examination.

CELEBRATION IN GIBRALTAR.—We read in the *Gibraltar Chronicle* of the 11th inst:—"The public celebration of the wedding-day of the Prince and Princess of Wales, which yesterday made our streets gay with banners, wreaths, and tapestry, was well sustained by the brilliant illumination which ushered in the evening. Nearly every house was illuminated, and the whole town was promenading the streets to view the various devices and transparencies. From soon after sunset until past ten o'clock the principal streets were densely thronged, and, when viewed from the windows above, presented the appearance of an ever-moving stream of heads. Unfortunately the weather was not propitious."

TWO NEW ROYAL SAINTS.—A correspondent of the *Wurtemberg Anzeiger* says:—"Cardinal Wiseman announced in his letter entitled 'Rome and the Catholic Episcopate in W. I. untide, 1862,' that the canonization of two queens was being proceeded with at Rome. They both belong to the proscribed Bourbon family, and both died at Naples. One is Maria Clotilda, Queen of Sardinia, sister of King Louis XVI. of France, who died in 1802; the other is Maria Christine, the daughter of the King of Sardinia, consort of the deceased King of Naples, and mother of Francis II.; she died in 1836. The commencement of this process of canonization is the investigation of the question, whether there is a probability that the process can be carried out. The histories of the queens have already sustained this preliminary process, and it is declared that a further investigation can take place."

The *Daily News*, July 1st, speaking of Benson's Watches in the Exhibition, says:—"Here are arranged a fine selection of watches, manufactured by him on the latest and most approved principles of horological science. When we compare them with the specimens of ancient watch-work which are placed beside them, or even with those worn by our grandfathers, the immense advance in this branch of the mechanical arts is at once apparent." Chronometer, duplex, lever, horizontal, repeaters, centre seconds, keyless, split seconds, and every description of watch, from the plainest to the highest quality of which the art is at present capable, and adapted to all climates. Benson's Illustrated Pamphlet on Watches (free for two stamps) contains a short history of watchmaking, with descriptions and prices. It acts as a guide in the purchase of a watch, and enables those who live in Scotland, Ireland, Wales, the Colonies, India, or any part of the world, to select a watch, and have it sent free and safe by post. J. W. Benson, Prize Medallist, 38 and 34, Ludgate Hill, London. Established 1749.—[Advt.]

Law and Police.

POLICE COURTS.
BOW STREET.

Drunkenness and Death.—Anne Bryan, the wife of a compositor, living in New Church-court, Strand, was charged with having caused the death of her infant male child while in a state of drunkenness. (It was supposed that she had overruled the child, but this was not supported by the evidence.) Agnes Campbell, the wife of another compositor, residing in the same house, stated: The prisoner was confined on the 4th of February. On Thursday morning, the 19th, she came to my door and I spoke to her. She was suffering from the effects of drink. From what her little girl told me I went to the bedside. Afterwards I returned to the house, and in the prisoner's room I found the child dead in bed. I asked her how it happened, and she said, "As far as I know the child was lying between me and my husband, and when I was trying to rouse it I found it was dead." I did not say anything more to her, for she was so stupid from drink that she could not understand me. The child's face appeared discoloured, and I thought it had died from convulsions. Susan Mott, a neighbour, corroborated this evidence. Clara Rockiff, deputy to the landlady of the lodging-house, confirmed the previous witnesses. She was convinced the deceased had died from convulsions, she had been fifteen years a nurse at the King's College Hospital, and had experience of such cases. She had never seen the prisoner or her husband the worse for liquor till on the 19th inst., the night of the illuminations; in fact they were teetotalers, but on that night they broke the pledge and came home drunk. They had been drunk ever since—the prisoner suffering from delirium tremens. On this occasion she seemed quite ill. Mr. Brooks, surgeon to the Strand Union, said he examined the child, and found that it had died from convulsions. There were no marks of blows or pressure. On a post mortem examination, he found that a vessel in the head was ruptured. There was no sign of asphyxia. The prisoner was discharged.

WESTMINSTER.

Singular Self-accusation of Child Murder.—Emma Cobblestone, a respectable-looking young woman, was placed at the bar charged with having caused her own death by the murder of her child and with making two or three attempts to commit suicide. William Langton, police-constable 56 B, said: I was on duty in the King's-road, Chelsea, at half-past one this morning, when I observed the prisoner, who appeared in a most excited and dejected state. I inquired of her what was the matter, when she said that her distress was caused by her having thrown her child from Battersea-bridge into the river Thames. She then went toward the bridge and I followed her, accompanied by 185 B, determined to watch her closely. When she got to Chiswick-embankment she then this haughty chief full of stones and tied it round her neck. She then got over the railing between her and the river, and was about to plunge in, when I seized and prevented her. She assigned as a reason for attempting to jump into the river that her heart was broken in consequence of her having destroyed her child. She did not deny that it was her intention to drown herself. Mr. Arnold: Did she give any further explanation of her conduct? Witness: She said that her husband had left her, and that she became destitute, and had in consequence been induced to throw the child into the Thames. She was very excited and appeared as though she had been drinking. Mr. Arnold: Did you make any search for the child? Witness: We did, and found it safe at prisoner's mother's. Her sister is here now with the child. Prisoner made two other desperate attempts to drown herself. Mr. Arnold: Did you not take her to the station when you took her in Chiswick-embankment? Witness: She was anxious to show us the particular spot, as she said, where she had thrown her child into the river, and she took us to Battersea-bridge for that purpose, when she twice suddenly broke away from us. The sister having produced the child, which is at the breast, the magistrate suggested that it should be given up to the prisoner, whom he remanded for a week, but that the sister should accompany her with it to the prison, lest she should harm it.

CLERKENWELL.

Assaulting a Rival.—A stout, puff-bellied young man, who wore round his neck a "becher" handkerchief, and round his chin a red beard, popularly known as "the Newgate ruff," applied to the sitting magistrate for a summons under the following circumstances:—The applicant, whose face was covered with blotches, having wiped his forehead, said he was yesterday sitting in a public-house, when a man struck him, and that for nothing at all. The magistrate said it was all nonsense for him to say he did not know why he was struck. There must have been some reason for it. Applicant, rubbing his face and looking round the court, said in a husky kind of voice: I humbly beg your worship's pardon, sir, but it was all through Mary Anne. (Laughter.) The poet has said that the course of true love never did run smooth, and so I have found it. (Laughter.) I used to go out with Mary Anne, but for some reason or other she would not see me any more. Yesterday, while I was having my pipe and my beer, a young man who has got black curly hair, and who thinks himself a gentleman because he works at an artificial florist's, and knows a lot of young ladies, said he had got a sweetheart of the name of Mary Anne, and when he described her as being a very beautiful girl with a brunette kind of face, with dark hazel eyes, well rounded cheeks, and a mouth that was perfection itself, I knew who he meant and felt annoyed. When he afterwards described her as the perfection of symmetry, I said it was all bosh, on which he called me a fool, and struck me in the face. Although I said what I did, I did not mean it, and only did it to make him think more of her. I have neither father nor mother, and I do think it hard that I should be knocked about in that manner. (Laughter.) The magistrate inquired if he did not strike again? Applicant: No, sir. I said I would appeal to the strong arm of the law; and so I have. (A laugh.) I never hit him, upon my honour. The magistrate told the applicant he could have his summons if he pleased; but if it turned out that he was to blame in the matter it would be dismissed, and he would have all the costs to pay. The applicant scratched his head and left the court.

Wife's Desertion and Elopement with a "Lady" of Property.—Charles Cornish, aged 33, a gold-beater, who stated that he resided at 7, Munster-square, St. Pancras, was brought up on a warrant, and charged before Mr. D. Eyecourt with running away, and leaving his wife chargeable to the parish of St. Pancras. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Joseph Henry Clark and Mr. John Hartley, warrant officers of St. Pancras, that the prisoner, who is a volunteer, deserted his wife, and cohabited with a woman at a "questionable sort of house," 10, Easton-square. The woman whom he had picked up with was named Drowell, and kept the house 10, Easton-square, and she was represented as being worth £1,300 a year. It appeared that the defendant fell in with the woman at the exhibition in Hyde-park, and since then had deserted his wife, saying that he was well provided for, and could well afford to give his wife a small maintenance, and that no one could hurt him. The officer has been several times to the house, 10, Easton-square, for the purpose of apprehending the prisoner, but he has always been denied. On Saturday night, he was watched into the house, and when Hartley went on Tuesday, he represented that he was the prisoner's brother, and then it was stated that the prisoner was in the house, but as soon as he said he was a constable, he was again denied. After a careful search, he found the prisoner concealed, and apprehended him, but before he had been assaulted by the woman with whom the prisoner cohabited. It was further stated that the prisoner's wife was a hard-working respectable woman, and also that the woman with whom the prisoner was cohabiting was outside the court in a brougham the worse for liquor. The prisoner, in defence, said that most of what had been stated was true. He was willing to allow his wife a maintenance, but he hoped the magistrate would make it as small as he possibly could. (Hisses.) He was now out of work. Mr. Barker said if the parish authorities would settle the matter with the prisoner? Mr. Clark said, under the circumstances, he would not, as he did not believe that any dependence could be placed on the prisoner's word. Mr. Barker said the prisoner's conduct was disgraceful, and sentenced him as a rogue and a vagabond to fourteen days' imprisonment, with hard labour, in the House of Correction. The prisoner, who seemed surprised at the decision, was then removed.

MARLBOROUGH STREET.

Madame Rachel and the Cabman.—John Deneb, cab-driver, was summoned before Mr. Knox for taking more than his legal fare, and for misbehaviour. Mr. Sayer, from the office of Mr. Lewis, of Great Marlborough-street, was for the complainant; and Mr. Harcourt for the defendant. Miss Rachel Levinson, of Blackheath, daughter of Madame Rachel, of New Bond-street, said she came to town by railway, and took defendant's cab to New Bond-street. A gentleman rode with her as far as Blackfriars-bridge, and then left the cab, after paying the cabman 2s., which was the full fare for the whole distance. When she arrived at the private entrance in Maddox-street, she requested the defendant to ring the bell. The defendant refused, stating that it was not a cabman's business to knock or ring. When about to get out of the cab the defendant pushed rudely against her, and when she got into the house the defendant put his foot inside and prevented the door from being shut, making some coarse remarks about "painted women," and black eyes. The defendant kept up a disturbance for half an hour, and caused a mob to assemble. On cross examination, she admitted that the defendant asked for her name and address. Madame Rachel, of No. 47, New Bond-street, said she heard a disturbance in the lobby of her house at a time when ladies were passing in and out

which they rented. Under the bed was found a packet containing sixty-seven fourpenny pieces, all counterfeit, wrapped in tissue paper, ready for circulation. He also found a plaster of Paris mould, capable of casting four fourpenny pieces at a time, and appeared to have been recently used. In a cupboard were a quantity of white metal, silver sand, and everything necessary to manufacture counterfeit coin on an extensive scale. The landlord of the house, on being confronted with the prisoner, said he had lodged there some time, and was in the habit of going out alone every evening. He was fully committed to Newgate to take his trial.

MARYLEBONE.

A Bad Fellow.—George Cook, a coach painter, residing at No. 7, Conduit-street, St. Giles's, was brought up on remand charged with deserting his children. Mr. Tubbs, who appeared for the parish of Marylebone, said the case had been before the board of guardians, and from the facts then elicited it appeared that the prisoner had been living somewhere in St. Giles's. He had left his children to starve. He was earning 4s. 6d. a day, and was quite able to maintain them. Persons residing in the same house with the children, 31, Devonshire-street, heard pitiful moans proceeding from the room, and on going in they found three children huddled upon some floor, which was so full of vermin that it had to be shoveled up and destroyed. The children had been in the habit of going out at dusk to the neighbouring dustpiles and eating the green garbage or any refuse they could get hold of. Occasionally the neighbours used to give them bread. The children have been under medical treatment ever since they have been in the workhouse. George Overton, an inspector of outdoor poor, deposed that he went to the address, 31, Devonshire-street, and found three children in a very emaciated and deplorable condition from starvation and not having proper clothing. There was no furniture in the room, or food of any description. As they were quite unable to walk or stand, he got a cab and conveyed them to the workhouse, where they were cleansed and fed. A widow named Blanchard, living in the same house, said she knew the prisoner and his children. They resided in the back kitchen. The children had been there about four months. For the first three weeks the prisoner saw them every day, then he came to them twice a week, and after that time he left them altogether. For the last ten days he had not been to see them at all. She heard them moaning on one occasion, and on going into the room saw the youngest child stretched out on some rubbish very ill, with only a cup of water by its side. The other two were huddled together for warmth on a heap of rubbish which was swarming with vermin, and they had to throw it away. The prisoner upon one or two occasions came there, and she told him he ought to be ashamed of himself to leave them in that state. She added that they would breed a fever in the house. To this he replied "Oh, no, they are too tough." They were left without food or fringing, and she therefore gave information to the workhouse authorities. The ages of the children were ten, eight, and seven. Mr. Mansfield: Were they not able to go out? Witness: They had nothing on them whatever. They had neither linen, stockings, nor clothes of any kind. Mr. Tubbs: My attention was called to the prisoner some time ago, when he was living with a woman in Little York-mews, and so deplorable was the state of the children then that I said I would summon him. Then he desisted, and changed his residence. The children were not brought into court, as they are still under medical treatment. Mr. Mansfield sentenced the prisoner to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Disfranchisement News.—SEWERS OF THE BLACK RUD.—Charles Wells, aged 12, was charged with absconding with money entrusted to him for the purchase of newspapers, under the following circumstances:—John Mayo deposed that he was a telegraphist and news-agent, carrying on business at 31, Boston-street, Marylebone. The prisoner was his nephew, and he had employed him as his errand-boy for the last four years, and on Sunday morning he gave him the regular sum of money to get the Sunday papers. He came back without them, and said he could not go again, as he had to be at another place by nine o'clock. He returned home, when he was given in charge, and admitted that he had spent the money. This was the third offence of the kind that he had been charged with. Mr. Mansfield sentenced the youthful newsboy to four days' imprisonment, and to receive twelve cuts of the birch rod.

WORKSHIP STREET.

Burglary, Robbery, and Rapid Apprehension.—George Cook, Mary Ann Brooks, Margaret Atkins, and James Argent, were charged before Mr. Leigh with being concerned in the following burglary and robbery. Mr. Hall, a linen-draper in Whitechapel, said: Last night I closed and secured my premises about the usual hour, at half past ten o'clock. I was awakened by the police, and found that an entrance had been effected through the window, and a shutter that belonged thereto was removed, and laid upon the pavement. Among other property stolen were four coats, now produced, value £4 each. (Hiss.) 83 H: Just after the hour mentioned by Mr. Hall I got such information as induced me to hasten to a house in Princes-street, Whitechapel. The prisoner Cook and both women were in a room there, apparently having just got there. I wrapped in a bundle, and lying on a table, I saw three coats, and questioned Cook respecting them. He replied, "They are mine, of course. Who do you suppose they belong to?" On hearing which, Brooks interrupted him by saying, "Hold your tongue, you fool; let them find it out if they can," and Atkins observed, "They won't get anything out of me, I can tell you." I was unable to discover any other property likely to have been stolen, and took the three prisoners into custody. Hunt, 62 K, was then about to leave a man named Argent talking with Cook. It was then about ten o'clock. Shortly before one o'clock, I saw all four together near the prosecutor's house. Soon afterwards I heard of the burglary, and immediately went in quest of Argent. I traced him from place to place, and at length took him in bed. On being told that he would be charged, with others, for being concerned in breaking and entering a house in Whitechapel a few hours previously, he replied, "I know nothing at all about it." All the prisoners treated the matter with the utmost indifference, and offered no explanation respecting the property found in the room mentioned. Mr. Leigh, at the request of the police, directed a remand.

A Sad Case of Alleged Juvenile Delinquency.—A week since James Barnes, a miserably attired youth, was charged with stealing a shawl, value 7s., the property of his sister, Elizabeth Barnes, and she appeared as prosecutrix against him. The evidence then showed that the family lived together, in the neighbourhood of Nico-street, Spitalfields; that she had on the previous day missed the shawl from her bed-room; and that on questioning her mother about it, the reply she received was a blow on the face, accompanied by a denial of having made away with the property. Subsequently, however, it was ascertained that he had pledged it for a shilling, and he was given into custody for the theft. The exhibition of an apparently strong feeling against the lad, or otherwise the motive of affording the police authorities an opportunity of inquiring into his character and habits, induced the magistrate to remand him, and now the prosecutrix, accompanied by her father, came into court in deep mourning, offering a strange contrast to the clothes of the delinquent. Magistrate: Does the sister of the prisoner desire to press this charge against him? Sister: I certainly do not wish him to be discharged—his conduct has been very bad. The only friend he had was his mother. Magistrate: What do you mean by "his mother?" Sergeant Dowdall, who had charge of the case: I should inform the court that during the remand the mother of the prisoner has died, and is buried. It is asserted that as she was much attached to him, his bad conduct so violently affected her as to occasion illness, which, on hearing his present position, terminated by her dying broken-hearted. The prisoner on hearing this unexpected announcement stood for an instant seemingly astounded, and then burst into a violent paroxysm of grief, which continued until he was removed by Bendall, the gaoler, the worthy magistrate again ordering a remand, probably from anticipation that reflection would induce the prosecutrix to forgo the charge.

SOUTHWARK.

Commitment of a Notorious Counterfeiter.—James Gilham, a tall, middle-aged man, well known to the authorities of the Mint, was brought before Mr. Combe for final examination charged with having in his possession a large quantity of counterfeit fourpenny pieces, also with manufacturing others, and having moulds and materials sufficient to carry on an extensive coinage business. Mr. Pollard appeared to prosecute. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. James Brennan, an officer specially employed by the Mint authorities, that for some time past the prisoner had been suspected of carrying on an extensive business as a dealer and distributor of counterfeit coin. Consequently he was watched, and on Saturday evening, the 7th of the present month, witnesses saw him in the Pear Tree public-house, Newcut, and directed him to be taken into custody, when he was searched, and four fourpenny counterfeit pieces were found on him. The prisoner told him he had no home, as he had just come out of Wandsworth prison, after serving two months; that a man on tramp had given him the fourpenny pieces to pay for his lodging and food. Witness, however, knew that was false, as he had been traced for several days to leave a house in Suffolk-street, Borough. He accordingly put him into a cab with Sergeants Elliott and Leather, of the G division, and drove to 13, Suffolk-street, where they saw the prisoner's wife, who showed them into a back room

which they rented. Under the bed was found a packet containing sixty-seven fourpenny pieces, all counterfeit, wrapped in tissue paper, ready for circulation. He also found a plaster of Paris mould, capable of casting four fourpenny pieces at a time, and appeared to have been recently used. In a cupboard were a quantity of white metal, silver sand, and everything necessary to manufacture counterfeit coin on an extensive scale. The landlord of the house, on being confronted with the prisoner, said he had lodged there some time, and was in the habit of going out alone every evening. He was fully committed to Newgate to take his trial.

A Victimless.—George Smith, a well-dressed man, was charged with stealing several watches, jewelry, and articles of wearing apparel from various houses in different parts of London which he had entered under the pretence of engaging lodgings. Mr. Binns appeared for the accused, and the court was crowded with lodging-house keepers and others anxious to see the prisoner. The first witness called was Mrs. Frances Beasley, the wife of a carver and gilder, residing at No. 29, Tennyson-street, Waterloo-road. She said that on Saturday afternoon last the prisoner came to her house, where the e were lodgings to let, and told her that he required a bed room for a friend who was coming from the country. She took him up-stairs and showed him into the bed-room adjoining her own, in which was her gold watch in a stand on the mantelpiece. He did not much like that room; consequently she showed him into her own bed-room, and told him he could be accommodated with that. The prisoner entered that room and she remained outside, but having some suspicion of the prisoner she watched him and missed her watch from the stand. She instantly rushed into her bed-room and seized hold of him exclaiming, "You have stolen my watch." The prisoner called out, "Oh, forgive me, as I am in great distress." He tried to get to the street-door, but fortunately her husband entered, and he called in a constable and gave the prisoner into custody. Alfred Cleary, police-constable 94 L, said he took the prisoner into custody about five o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and on searching him found, among other things, a waistcoat and a set of ivory tablets which he ascertained had been stolen from No. 63, York-road, the same afternoon. Sophia Muggidge, a very intelligent girl, ten years of age, living with her mother at 63, York-road, said that on Saturday afternoon the prisoner called and looked at a bedroom her mother had to let. She showed him the room in which was her brother's waistcoat and a set of ivory tablets. He then left the house, promising to write to her mother, and after he was gone, the waistcoat and tablets produced were missed. Miss Sarah Topsy, staying at No. 35, Arundel-street, Strand, said that two bedrooms were to be let in the top part of the house, adjoining a room she occupied. About eleven o'clock at noon, on Saturday, the 15th inst., she left her bedroom, where her gold necklace, to which were attached an eye-glass and two lockets, was safe on the dressing-table. About twenty minutes after that, the prisoner came to the house, and was shown the top bedrooms. She heard him leave in about ten minutes, and when she went up to her bedroom she missed her chain, eye-glass, and lockets, which she valued at £10. The witness added, that the landlady could have let her room had she wished, as she could have gone into another. Harriet Cocking, the wife of George Cocking, residing at 25, Arundel-street, Strand, said that she admitted the prisoner into the house and showed him the bedrooms. While there the prisoner asked her whether he could be accommodated with a piano. She told him he could, and then he inquired the terms. She went down to ask her husband, and on her return met the prisoner on the stairs. He said he would call again, and left the house. No other person had been there that day but the prisoner excepting Miss Topsy. Mrs. Emma Spencer, the wife of William Spencer, residing at No. 14, Delamere-street, Upper Westbourne-terrace, Baywater, made a similar charge against the prisoner. From her house he stole a watch and chain, value £25. Mr. Burcham committed the prisoner to Newgate for trial.

A Foully Girl.—A respectable-looking young woman named Sarah Adams was charged with attempting to commit suicide at Blackfriars-bridge. It appeared from the evidence of James Woodcock, a constable, that on Saturday night the prisoner passed him in the Blackfriars-road in an excited state, crying very much. He turned round and pointed out the prisoner, who at that time was running down the steps leading to the river, to a constable. The constable asked him to follow her, as he could run faster than he, as he had his great coat on. Witness did so, and caught hold of her just as she was in the act of plunging into the river. The prisoner said that she must have been mad when she did it, as she never meditated suicide. She certainly had had a few words with her mother and sister during the week, and especially on Saturday. The sister, a very respectable-looking young woman, here stepped forward and said that she could not account for the prisoner making such an attempt, as they were all in very comfortable circumstances. They had a few words on Saturday, but nothing particular. The prisoner, having promised not to make such an attempt on her life again, was liberated and given up to her sister.

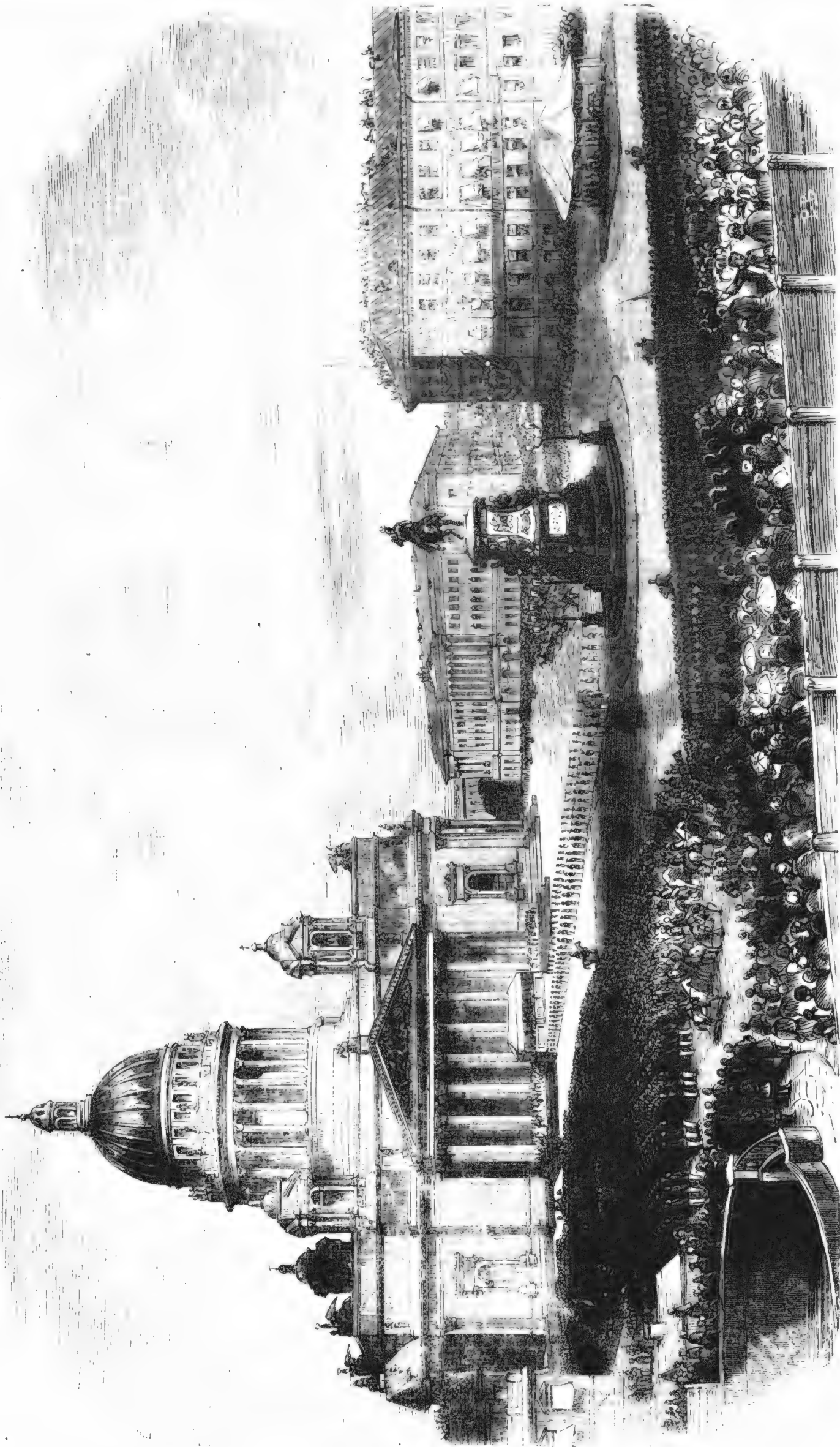
LAMBETH.

A Supposed Swell Mobster.—William Shepherd, alias Smith, alias Jones, alias Connor, a tall, powerful, and well-dressed man, was charged, on remand, with attempting to pick the pocket of Mrs. Sarah Pearson, a lady residing at 8, Canterbury-row, Kensington-road. The prisoner was identified by some of the officers as being a notorious thief. The prisoner begged that he might be dealt with summarily, and earnestly appealed to the prosecutrix not to press the case for trial. Mr. Norton thought the case was one in which the prosecutrix should prosecute, and a detective belonging to the P division, here spoke to the prosecutrix, and the prisoner observing it broke out into a violent paroxysm of rage, and with the most frightful and disgusting oaths swore he should be hung for Ham as soon as he got out. His rage was intense, and he gave some indication of jumping over the dock to get at Ham, but Oakea, the gaoler, being by his side, prevented him. The prisoner was removed from the dock for the attendance of Mr. Lewis, his solicitor; and when again brought in Mr. Lewis pressed hard for a summary conviction, urging as one of the reasons that the lady would be put to much trouble. Mr. Norton was inexorable, and the witnesses having been bound over, the prisoner, in a loud voice exclaimed, "You—that, I may as well be hung for something as well as nothing. You take that!"—and with the utmost force hurled a six-ounce bottle, made of thick blue glass, at the head of Ham, who stood from two to three yards from the dock. The officer fortunately moved his head, and thus saved himself. The missile struck him on the shoulder and bounded off to the face of Jackson, of the F division, hurting him very much. The prisoner was at once seized by Oakea, the gaoler, who is a powerful man, and other officers, and removed to one of the strong rooms. He was subsequently brought into court, handcuffed and guarded, and the evidence of Ham and Jackson having been taken, the prisoner was committed to take his trial on a second charge of assaulting these officers while in the execution of their duty.

Charge of Concealing the Birth of a Child.—Elizabeth Ann Law, a very delicate-looking young woman of nineteen, was charged with concealing the birth of her illegitimate female child. From the evidence it appeared that the prisoner had been in the service of a lady in Camberwell, and until the morning of the 28th ult. no suspicion was entertained that she was in a state of pregnancy. On that morning, however, not being able to get up to perform her usual work, she knocked for her mistress, and said she was very ill, and wished for the presence of her mother. Her mistress, suspecting what was the matter, charged her with having given birth to a child, and this she admitted, and drew from the bed a bundle which contained the dead body of the infant. The surgeon, who had examined the body, gave it as his opinion that the child had not been born alive, and the prisoner, in defence, said she did not expect the birth before the end of the present month, before which time she intended to leave her place. She was fully committed to take her trial for the concealment of birth.

GREENWICH.

Bank Note Robbery by a Domestic Servant.—Emma Parpenter, a respectable-looking woman, of 37, Longfellow-road, Mile-end, Stepney, was placed in the dock before Mr. Traill, charged with being concerned with another person, not in custody, in stealing the sum of £20 in bank of England notes, the property of Mr. Henry English, of the Upper Lewisham-road, Deptford. It appeared that on the morning of the 17th inst., during the absence of the prosecutor from home to view the royal procession, the prisoner's sister, who was in his service as a nurse, surreptitiously left the house, having abstracted from a cash-box, Bank of England notes of the value named in the charge. The case was put into the hands of Margetson, a plain clothes constable, of the K division, who ascertained that one of the stolen notes for £10 had been changed by the prisoner at the Globe public-house, Stepney. Margetson subsequently saw the prisoner enter her house with her sister, the street door being immediately closed after them, and on knocking and asking for Mrs. Hughes (the name of the prisoner's sister), the prisoner inquired of the officer if he was her sister's husband? The prisoner replied that he was not, but that he wished to see her, when the prisoner said she would obtain a light, and call her to him. The prisoner then left, and on Margetson following her shortly afterwards, he met her returning from the direction of the back gateway, and by which way her sister made her escape. The prisoner was at once taken into custody, as an accessory to the robbery after it was committed, and on her house being searched, a large quantity of new clothing, furniture, and other articles, purchased from trade-mongers, upon whom other of the stolen notes had been passed, were found, and which remain in possession of the police. The prisoner, in her defence, said she had received the note of her sister to change, she telling her that she was about to be married. Mr. Traill remanded the prisoner for a week, refusing her application to be admitted to bail.



TWO'S LEAVING ST. FLINDERSBURGH FOR POLAND.

A CATHOLIC PRIEST RESISTING A SHERIFF'S OFFICER.

THE usually quiet neighbourhood of Treforest, near Cardiff, was thrown into a state of considerable excitement in consequence of the appearance of two sheriff's officers in search of the Catholic priest residing at that place. It appeared that the two officers were sent by Mr. Gawn, of Cardiff, who held a warrant for the apprehension of the priest. On their presenting themselves before the reverend gentleman, he became very abusive and offered great resistance; indeed, so much so that ultimately the aid of several Irishmen was called in to assist him. A scuffle ensued, during which the priest actually wounded one of the officers with a stick

containing a spring dirk; the weapon entered the mouth of the unfortunate officer, which, for the moment, caused him much pain; and the priest being a strong, powerful man, he, with the Irishmen in question, made his escape. On the following Sunday morning, Mr. Gawn, determined not to be belied, sent further assistance to Treforest, and by a little strategy, came in contact with the priest alluded to, who had just entered the railway carriage to perform his religious calling at Mountain Ash. The officers had just arrived at the railway station when the priest had taken his seat in the carriage for Mountain Ash with the impression that the law officers could not take him on the Sabbath-day; but, being arrested the day before they, of course, paid no attention to the threats of a number of

Irishmen who had crowded around the priest's carriage. The officers made their way through the crowd, dashed into the carriage, and pulled out their man on to the platform just as the train was about to leave. A scene ensued which baffles description. The howls and cries of the Irish people assembled were tremendous, but the officers retained fast hold of the priest, and the down train for Cardiff arriving they placed the priest in it, who in less than an hour afterwards was safely lodged in Cardiff gaol. Had not the down train for Cardiff arrived in time, a serious riot would have been the result. — *Bristol Mercury*

OCEAN MAIL-BAGS.—A prison at Toronto has constructed Indian rubber mail-bags with the mouth compressed by screws, so that the bags

are water-tight, and will float when full of letters and effectually preserve their contents. It is stated that they can be made at much less cost than the leather bags, and will stand far more wear and tear.

LOSS OF A SCHOONER WITH ALL HANDS.—The *Flora*, Dyer, master, from London for Port Talbot, which put into Mount's Bay on the 20th inst., reports the following melancholy occurrence. About one o'clock, on the 18th inst., during a gale from the north, and a heavy sea, she saw a loaded schooner to windward with colours half-mast. The strange schooner horn down on the *Flora*, but when in the act of rounding to, she shipped a tremendous sea, and immediately went down with all hands. The ill-fated vessel appeared to be about 140 tons, and was painted black. She was bearing south and east, about nine miles. The *Flora* could render no assistance. — *Western Morning News*.



POLISH PRISONERS EN ROUTE FOR SIBERIA.

SKETCHES OF THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

THE illustration given below represents the Dictator, Langiewicz, leaving Wiborg amidst the acclamations of the assembled people. The illustration above shows a detachment of Polish prisoners being escorted on their melancholy route to exile in Sierbia.

SCENES IN INDIA.

THE view which we give this week, on page 388 is invested with a painful interest to all our readers. They recall scenes of cruelty and barbarity unknown till the breaking out of the Indian mutinies.

Calcutta, the capital of British India, extends for six miles along the left bank of the Hooghly, an arm of the Ganges, and is enclosed on the land side by a mound and a canal, named the Mahratta ditch. It is divided into two distinct parts, that on the north side

being the Black Town, or native portion. The streets here are narrow, and the buildings are occupied as bazaars in the lower parts, and as dwelling-houses above. The south, called the "Chowringhee," or European portion, is the fashionable part. The streets are wide, and the houses detached in their own gardens. The principal public buildings are Fort William, the largest fortress in India, constructed at a cost of £2 000 000, and is garrisoned by a detachment of artillery, an European, and two native regiments; it mounts 619 guns, and in the armoury are 80 000 stand of small arms. The Government House, Mint, Custom House, Town Hall, Gaol, Hospitals, and many of the churches and chapels are edifices of substantiality and elegance. The educational institutions comprise Hindoo, Mahommedan, Sanscrit, Anglo-Indian Colleges, Grammar, and various other schools. The literary and scientific establishments comprise the Asiatic Society, Mechanics' Institute, Native Medical College, Public Library, Horticultural and Agricultural Society, with Botanic Gardens. In our next number we intend giving

another large engraving depicting the principal objects of interest in Calcutta.

FORTUNE-TELLING IN GLASGOW—On Wednesday last, while one of the county police officers was making inquiries regarding a case of theft he had occasion to visit a domicile of Spae Kirs'y, situate in Leigh Kirk Close, Glasgow, for the purpose, if possible, of gaining some information. The officer, on entering the house, was not a little surprised to find no fewer than thirteen young women all tidily dressed, waiting their turn, as they said, to have their fortunes spied. One young woman, apparently a domestic servant, was closeted with the spae-wife, who was busy informing her as to her future husband and fortune.—*Glasgow Herald*

ALL difficulties as to the ground at Brighton for the Easter Monday field-day for the volunteers have been satisfactorily overcome.



GENERAL LANGIEWICZ LEAVING WIBORG.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

LEGAL and other circles in Dublin have been busily discussing for some time events arising out of the decease of a lady who was possessed of a large property, obtained by the death of her husband some months since, and now about to be distributed among her relatives under rather peculiar circumstances. Mr. Thomas Bradley, the second husband of the deceased, was an "eminent" bill-discounter, and died worth at least 250,000. He had been only a few months in his grave when an action for breach of promise of marriage was brought against his widow—this promise, having, it was alleged, been given under extraordinary and extremely delicate circumstances. The lady, plaintiff asserted, had engaged herself to him before she became acquainted with Mr. Bradley; but he conditionally released her from the contract in order that she might enter into marriage with the wealthy Lohario, who was up in years, on the understanding that she was to return on Mr. Bradley's death to her first love—or, rather, her second love—for she was already a widow when this unprecedented engagement was entered into with him. It was also said that he held a bond for a large sum, binding her to wed him or forfeit the money. The reason of her non-performance of this alleged contract is not the least singular feature in her story. A fourth candidate-husband had appeared on the scene in the person of the Hon. St. John, who, having some transactions with her, was captivated by her charms, or, as the case otherwise may have been, captivated her with his attractions of position and exterior, certainly not with his pecuniary prospects. A marriage was at once arranged with "express" speed, the lady consenting to settle an enormous sum of money on her ardent lover. Everything was in readiness; the lawyer, Mr. Thomas Geoghegan, a leading Dublin solicitor (well known for his connexion with the celebrated Talbot case), had done his part, a special license had been obtained, and the honourable gentleman was naturally anxious that there should be no delay. "The best laid schemes of mice and men," as the poet sings, "gang aft a-glee." Just as the fortunate bridegroom was about to gather the fruition of his hopes, Mr. Geoghegan's suspicions were roused as to the lady's mental and physical condition, which was corroborated by the doctors, and he insisted on an adjournment of the ceremony. The hymeneal altar from this moment quickly receded from the dazzled view of the honourable gentleman, for his intended bride expired in a few days after. By this catastrophe two persons are plunged in grief—the person who expected damages from the alleged breach of promise under unparalleled and romantic circumstances, and the gentleman whose bliss was on the point of being perfected—the wedding ring and bride's dresses were actually purchased—by the transfer to his hands of no less a sum, people say, than £20,000 on the morning of his marriage. As things have fallen out, the relatives of Mrs. Bradley will have divided amongst them the entire sum of which she was possessed. A Dublin sculptor, Mr. Joseph, well known in English art circles, and one of the four artists lately selected by Government to ornament with bas-reliefs the Wellington testimonial in the Phoenix-park, receives, through his wife, a relative of the deceased Mrs. Bradley, the handsome dividend of 30,000. The entire circumstances, which cannot be more fully explained, are exceedingly curious. Bradley secured his wealth by parsimony and bill-discounting at high interest. He died without issue and intestate, and used to say, when his wealth was referred to, that he did not care what became of it after his death. It may be added that it is denied that Mrs. Bradley gave a bond to the party who brought the action.

OUTRAGE ON AN ENGLISH SUBJECT.

A LETTER from Cracow, dated the 17th inst., received in Paris, gives the particulars of an atrocious act of violence committed on an English merchant by the Russian troops at the village of Giebitowo, not very far from the Austrian frontier. This gentleman, who came to Poland to purchase corn, was provided with a passport from Lord Russell, dated the 27th of March, 1862. His passport was examined on the present month, at the Custom-house of Baran, and he proceeded thence in the direction of Miechow. He was stopped on his way by a Russian corps in the neighbourhood of Giebitowo and brought before the colonel, to whom he exhibited his passport. His baggage was searched, but nothing suspicious discovered. The colonel then gave him a guard to escort him to the head quarters of Prince Schadowski, the commander-in-chief of the district. The Englishman passed the entire night on the top of a carriage, guarded by a "junker," or non-commissioned officer, who was charged by the prince to protect him from any violence. During the night several wounded insurgents were captured, and were placed near the carriage on which the English merchant was seated. The following day, the 15th of March, the Russians were closely pressed by a Polish corps, and one company made some resistance, but the other company fled, crying out to put the prisoners to death. A Russian officer, revolver in hand, used his best efforts to prevent this order from being executed. He was forced, however, to yield, for the savages threatened to murder him, while they rushed with their bayonets on the unfortunate prisoners. Many of them were killed, and the Englishman was dragged from the coach by the hair of his head. It is said that he received twenty-six wounds, was robbed of 5,800 rubles, stripped of his clothes, and left for dead among the others. The Poles having arrived at the scene of carnage, the Englishman requested the Dictator to have him conveyed to Cracow, where he remains in the hospital.

Literature.

THE PREDICTION.

FROM THE FRENCH OF ERNEST FOINET.

"HALLO! hallo! Up, conjuror! Rouse, thee, sorcerer!" cried out at once, knocking loudly at the same time at the upper door of a dark and winding staircase, several young men who had just returned from witnessing the interment of Charles VII, in the royal cemetery of St. Denis. "Coming, messieurs, coming," replied a feeble and broken voice. The slow step of the speaker drew nigh; but they heard neither the voice nor the step, and cried out more lustily. "Hollo, necromancer, hallo!" At length he opened the door slowly, and with trembling hand, said, "What would you, my children?"—"Our fortune, Diavolo, tell us our fortune, and that, too, in a trice. Peril of your life—see that it be good."—"Ay, father, pray let it be good," said Mande Thiburgeau, the eldest of the youths, casting a serious gaze round the dismal room into which they had been ushered. It was lighted by a mail lamp, whose sorry beams scintillated a skeleton in one corner, a pile of dusty books in another, spheres, and astrolabe scattered on the ground, and suspended from the ceiling between the rafters a stuffed owl whose large, staring eyes reflected the dull rays of the lamp. This startled Mande, who could not withdraw his look from those large orbs shining through the gloom, until his grave contemplations were interrupted by the boisterous laughter of the first of his merry comrades, who had consulted the wise man. Then came the turn of the second, of the third, and so on, each as his fortune was told him glibly and jeering their miserable oracle with scoffs enough to try the temper of the most patient. When it was Mande's turn, he hesitated. His companions mocked his fears, and ashamed of their raillery he stretched out his hand, but his deportment was grave and troubled. His young friends redoubled their laughter, and Mande at last but faintly when the necromancer raised his head, and perused his looks with a keen and searching eye. "Mande!" exclaimed the old man. His name had not been told. "Mande!" again murmured he between his teeth, whilst grasping the trembling hand of his victim; "thou shalt die upon the scaffold!" The next morning, the first reflections which saluted Mande on his awaking were suggested by the words of the sorcerer. He had dreamed of them, and in the dead of the night the low, distinct voice of the old man, whispered in his ear, "Thou shalt die upon the scaffold!" When he awoke, these last words still vibrated in his heart, "The scaffold! Must I be dragged thither for crime?" And his honest soul rose up against the revolting supposition. "After all," he said to himself, "who predicted this fall to me? A wretch, who merely sought to extort money by playing upon my fears. I am a fool to think more of the matter!" He sought to banish these sombre thoughts by calling on his boon companions, but in vain. In the streets he saw the sorcerer only; in conversation he heard nothing but his prediction. Naturally timid and feeble, he had increased the delicacy of his constitution by the excesses incident to youth, and thus enfeebled, was unable to bear up against any sudden mental shock. Finding company irksome to him, he left his friends towards evening, to take a solitary walk in the fields. They were redolent of beauty and of perfume, but their charms were lost to him. The sun was unclouded and bright, but he saw only clouds and darkness; the air was warm, but he shuddered with cold; one gloomy, freezing, horrid idea had taken possession of his diseased imagination.

He passed a fearful night, and with the return of day, resolved to dwell no longer in the street Chevet Saint Landrey, which was opposite the square of the Greve. Not content with repairing to the opposite quarter of the town, he even went beyond the barriers, and took a lodging on that very day in a lonely house lying betwixt Paris and Montmartre. There he neither heard nor saw anything that could awake in his mind painful ideas. He enjoyed the tranquillity of the desert, at the very gates of a noisy and populous city. Peace ought there to have returned to his soul, and there perhaps he would have forgotten the "words of fear," had they not met with too ready an echo from within. Two aged people, man and wife, were, with their daughter, the only inhabitants of the house;—she was their only child, their beloved and only one. Marie's countenance resembled the Italian pictures of the Virgin—pale, serene, and mentally beautiful. Her raven hair was parted Madonna-wise on her marble brow, and the meek lustre of her full eye borrowed intensity from the dark lashes which fringed it. This young girl and her aged parents, like Mande, lived in perfect solitude. They seemed indeed surrounded by an impenetrable mystery. No one knew their name, and once, only once, he heard her father call her Marie. This name soon became to him one of intense interest; and, won by its magic, he at times forgot the sinister prediction. Love came to his aid, and chased with its joyous beams every gloomy idea. He saw Marie in his dreams, in his reveries, in his prayers; and if he could but catch one glimpse of her fawn-like form, as she tripped across the garden, the whole of that day was one of bliss.

One Sunday morning he chanced to find himself by her for the first time, in the chapel of the Abbey of Montmartre. She knelt down with such fervent devotion that he felt that if once love took possession of her soul, it would reign triumphant master there. When she raised her head a slight colour suffused her cheek, and she turned towards Mande with a look of such mingled pity and tenderness, that he said to himself, "She loves."

He was not deceived. She did love. He passed the whole night revelling in the delicious thought—I am loved—until he felt as if he had declared his passion, and had but to ask her parents' blessing on their love. He vowed to take this necessary step in the morning. He felt assured that he should not be rejected, and once united for life, he thought, blessed with happiness till the latest hour of his existence—"The latest hour!" he exclaimed, with a cry of agony, when at that very moment day broke to summon him from the golden visions of the night—the last hour; and the scaffold!

Again he relapses into the abyss of terror and of desolation, from which he had been won by the enchantment of two short months of love. Would not the fear of this fate, which now seemed to him more inevitable than ever, chill him with horror even in the arms of his wife? Should she strain to her bosom a man doomed, fatally doomed to crime; and might he not in madness wreak the will of fate upon her, or on his children—who could tell? On that very morning he disappeared; and Marie loved him, and swore to herself in the bitterness of her sorrow, that no other would she ever marry.

If Mande too had known that the venerable grey-haired old man was Messire Merry Capeluche, the executioner, and Marie, with her vermilion lips, her clear complexion, her dark eyes, and her modest looks—his daughter—he would have believed still more firmly in the decree of the necromancer.

His neighbours, surprised by his sudden disappearance, after so retired a life, and calling to mind his usual sad and depressed air, concluded that he had destroyed himself. Marie shuddered at the thought. A suicide! A being she had loved—accursed—condemned of God! Her gentle spirit would not entertain the idea; and yet it was the fear of eternal punishment alone which stayed his hand. Powerful most that fear have been, when the return of his fatal malady convinced him that he must resign, for ever resign all hopes of Marie. However, for the present he was saved, and he set out in hopes of finding peace on a long pilgrimage.

On leaving Paris he made the tour of all the celebrated shrines in France, and then joined a troop of pilgrims who were proceeding to pay their adoration to St. Jago de Compostella. Returning thence, he traversed Languedoc and Provence, to repair to our Lady of St. Baume. He had already made his orisons at many sacred spots, and the sunny climes of Spain and of Provence had smiled upon him in all their beauty. He had breathed the scented perfume of the orange groves, had gazed on the dimpled waves of the Mediterranean, and the foaming billows of the Atlantic; yet, however magnificent the scene before him, the one horrid idea was always present to his mind. Then he persuaded himself that at Rome he should find the peace he sought. But in vain did he receive the blessing of our holy father, the Pope. The restless fiend in his bosom hurried him to new scenes, and he directed his wandering steps to Naples. He wished to see Vesuvius. He scaled his flaming summit, and instead of revelling in the glorious perspective that surrounded him—instead of contemplating the immense extent of azure sky above him, his looks were fixed on the crater, and on the fearful abyss, always lighted by a pitchy and discoloured flame. "I cannot free myself," he exclaimed—"the one, one thought ever with me!" and this reflection clothed all around with mourning hue. The white villas of the bay shining in the sun, the deep pure blue of the horizon, and its reflection in the azure waves of the gulf, all wore a funeral gloom, and he was on the point of dashing headlong into the crater. His guide prevented him.

Escaped once more from suicide, he took shipping in a vessel about to embark for Palestine. Once at the tomb of our Saviour, he could no longer fear the scaffold. Full of these holy assurances, his voyage was passed in reveries of bliss. "Land! land!" cried the helmsman, one sunny morning; and Mande ejaculated, "I am saved!"

Scarcely did he arrive in Jerusalem when he addressed himself to the superior of the Latin Fathers, and was by him admitted to take his novitiate. One evening, after about three months' residence there, the superior, as they left the refectory, addressed to him some observations on the rules of the convent. Suddenly, Mande, in an excess of rage only to be accounted for on the supposition of a fatality, seized a knife, and menaced him with instant death. The monks interfered, and the prior pardoned him; but he was expelled from the convent.

This circumstance completed his conviction that he was predestined to die on the block. His sole remaining wish now was to revisit his native Paris, to trace once more the scenes of his innocent childhood, and to gaze again on his Marie's face, ere he committed the fatal, though unassuming act, to which he seemed irresistibly impelled.

It was on the 1st of May, 1465, that he returned to Paris, after an absence of five years. He entered by the gate of St. Jacques, and intending to proceed to Montmartre, had turned out of his road in order to avoid the sight of the pillory, and of the scaffold, on the Greve. When entering La Rue de Ganelles, he heard a sound of instruments and voices, and saw a crowd approaching. He questioned a passer-by, who informed him that it was a marriage—a marriage between Petit Jehan, son of Henri Cousin, the headman of Paris, and Marie Capeluche, the daughter of a former executioner of Rouen.

In the meantime the procession sweet past, and Mande beheld with palpitating heart his still lovely Marie,—with her hair, as formerly, parted a la Madame on her pearly brow, with her dark eyes, and modest looks,—her whom he had loved, and who had sworn ever to love him, about to be united to another, and that other an

executioner! "Alas!" he muttered to himself, "I am lost!"

Every man who deems himself lost will infallibly be so! From this moment a complete madness took possession of Mande. Every place of punishment attracted him. His only delight was blood! From the gibbet of Montfaucon to the scaffold of the Greve, and from this to the ladder of the hangman of Notre-Dame he wandered daily in search of new horrors. He was in the right; he was lost!

Four years had elapsed since he had seen Marie proceed to the altar, when one gloomy morning Mande traversed with uncertain step the streets of Paris, after having passed a night rendered dreadful by "thick-coming fancies." He felt that the fated hour drew nigh, and said to himself, "I am to commit a crime to-day." Filled with these gloomy meditations he had just reached the corner of La Rue de Ganelles, when a few paces before him he saw a group of children playing with all the careless mirth of their age. "If I slay a child," thought Mande, stopping short, "the youngest, him with the flaxen hair and rosy cheeks, he is innocent, spotless as the angels, and will return to his native paradise. I shall perhaps save him from many misfortunes in this world, perhaps from a fate similar to my own!" At this moment, three or four of the youngest ran up to him laughing, prattling, and caressing him. He was on the point of retracing his steps, but he thought himself a moment, and then remained speechless, whilst the joyous children chattered to him all at once.

"How old are you little one?" he said at length to one of them. "Six years"—"And you?"—"Five"—"And you, my darling?" he said to the least. "Oh, he is only four years old," shouted all the rest in a breath. "Only four!" muttered Mande; "he is the youngest, the most innocent." He snatched him to his arms, and plunged a knife into his bosom!

"How strong he is—he doesn't mind a fall!" said his playmates, laughing, and pulling him along by his legs; but their laughter was soon changed into cries of terror when they saw the blood. The neighbours ran to the spot. Mande did not make a single attempt to escape. He had fulfilled his destiny!

The watch was quickly summoned, and Mande Thiburgeau was condemned a few days after to die on the scaffold of the Greve. The day succeeding that on which sentence was passed, he had to walk barefooted, carrying a lighted torch, and to do penance before the great gate of Notre-Dame. He shrank on hearing the curses of the women who lined the streets. Mothers embraced their children, and clasped them to their hearts, as he passed along. "Anathema!" did they cry. "Malediction on the villain!" And then would they hug their babes still closer, and whisper, "Kiss me, my angel; he cannot hurt thee now."

The appointed day arrived, and Mande mounted the scaffold with unblanching cheek. He was strengthened by the conviction that he had obeyed an inevitable law. There was no face to face, with a young executioner whom he had never seen. They were alone, raised above the immense crowd.

"Now, Petit-Jehan, this is your first trial at our Paris block;—a father cannot miss his blow when his son's assassin lies before him." Two voices spoke to the above purport at the same time. The speakers were Messire Henry Cousin, father of the bridegroom; and Merry Capeluche, father of the bride.

"Now, Petit-Jehan, show your wife how well you love her." Thus spoke Marie from amidst the crowd.

Petit-Jehan raised a ponderous axe; and the last object Mande saw was the hoary head of the necromancer at the foot of the scaffold. The last word he heard full, too, was muttered from his lips—"Laugh!"

THE facetious Watt Morrison, as he was commonly called, a clergyman of the Church of Scotland, was entreating the commanding officer of a regiment, at Fort George, to pardon a poor fellow sentenced to the halibuts. The officer granted his petition on condition that Mr. Morrison should accord him the first favour he asked; this favour was, to perform the ceremony of baptism for a young puppy. A merry party of gentlemen were invited to the christening. Mr. Morrison desired Major—— to hold up the dog. "As I am a minister of the kirk of Scotland," said Mr. Morrison, "I must proceed accordingly." Major—— said he asked no more. "Well, then, major, I begin with the usual question: Do you acknowledge yourself the father of this puppy?" The major understood the joke, and threw away the animal. Thus Mr. Morrison turned the laugh against the enanar, who intended to deride a sacred ordinance.

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